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BEAVER ARGUS.

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☞Letters and communications, by mail, shall have prompt attention.

From Merry's Museum.

FARMER'S BOYS.

Out in every tempest,
Out in every gale,
Buffetting the weather,
Wind and storm and hail
In the meadow mowing,
In the shady wood,
Letting in the sunlight,
Where the tall oaks stood.
Every fitting moment,
Each skilful hand employs—
Bless me! were there ever
Things like farmers' boys?

Though the palm be callous,
Holding fast the plow,
The round cheek is ruddy,
And the open brow
Has no lines and furrows
Wrought by evil hours,
For that heart keeps wholesome,
Trained in nature's bowers,
Healthy, hearty pastime,
The spirit never cloys;
Heaven bless the manly,
Honest farmers' boys!

At the merry husking,
At the apple bee,
How their hearts run over,
With genial harmless glee;
How the country maidens,
Blush with conscious bliss,
At the love word whispered,
With a parting kiss;
Then the winter evenings,
With their social joys!
Bless me! they are pleasant,
Spent with farmers' boys.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

MOSES SMALL,

OR, AS MORE GENERALLY KNOWN,

"MOSES."

As events in life progress, so do they change various relationships in business and otherwise This is verified with reference to the humble, though well known individual, whose name forms the subject of our brief sketch. Our determination to establish the Baltimore Patriot on the cash system, commencing with the coming new year, renders it necessary that a new carrier should supercede "Old Moses," or Moses Small, who, for almost half a century, has been carrying his round of the Patriot and Gazette faithfully, and, we are confident, with satisfaction to all parties, proprietors and subscribers. Moses has the misfortune to be colored, and in the nature of things, existing as they do, legal responsibilities, in our contemplated new arrangements, require that we should have white carriers; otherwise Moses, beyond all doubt, so long as favored with health and physical ability, would not have been supplanted. The change is one of those necessities to which we yield reluctantly, feeling keenly how hard it is to sever business ties with persons, however humble, against whom there is no fault to find, with whom we have always acted harmoniously, and whose faithfulness in servitude, like that of Moses, defies even the breath of complaint or impeachment

As Moses Small, the humble subject of our paragraph, has appeared on the streets of Baltimore every week-day carrying his round of papers, and every Sunday going to church, for more than half a century, it is fair to infer that there are few regular residents of the rising generation, or those matured in years, who have not either seen or heard of him. Indeed, to many, the name of Moses—or "Old Moses," as he is often called—is familiar as "household words." The boys know him—young men know him—those of middle age know him, and venerable sires, wrinkled and whitened with the frosts of many winters, look upon him as a relic of the past—a living monument full of refreshing reminiscences. The best, however that can be said in his praise is, that of all who do know Moses, not one among them know of him any harm. This at all events, is our candid belief, and we think it can be fully substantiated by any desirable amout of disinterested evidence.

As the History of Moses has never been fully written, it may not be amiss to give a brief sketch of his somewhat eventful career. He was born in Anne Arundel county, Western Shore of Maryland, May 15, 1790, and is now in his sixty-seventh year. He came to Baltimore at the age of nine years, commencing city life as a runner of errands.

As time progressed, other pursuits were occasionally embarked in, acting as waiter, porter, &c In 1806, if we may so speak, he commenced his public career, by becoming attached to the press, as carrier of the Daily Evening Post, published and edited by Messrs. Niles & Frailey. This journal he carried until 1808, when he gave it up and took a round upon the Federal Gazette, published by Mr. John Hughes. He carried the Gazette during Mr. Hughes' administration, and that also of Wm Gwyn Esq., until April 1838, when it was merged into the Baltimore Patriot, then published by Col. Isaac Munroe. From that period up to the present, Moses, retaining his Gazette subscribers, has served the Patriot, promptly, faithfully. What seems more remarkable and almost miraculous, is the fact that, during his entire career as a carrier of newspapers, running through a period of fifty-one years, he never lost a day, not even an hour, from business, nor failed to go his regular rounds—sure as the sun rose and set, so sure was Moses to be found at his post and on duty. During the prevalence of yellow fever, cholera and other epidemics with which our city was scourged, at stated periods, sities Moses took up his abode here, even whilst raging in their most virulent forms, he never faltered, making his diurnal rounds, passing through infected districts unharmed, helping also to nurse the sick, alleviate suffering and bury the dead.

In the stirring times of 1812, when British bayonets menaced our safety, when red coats were marshalled in hostile array when bombs were seen "bursting in air," and when the roar of the battle resounded from North Point, Moses was an ever faithful sentinel, vigilant upon the watch tower and in the line of duty serving his employers. Fortunately he has never been sick; singularly he has not been outside the city of Baltimore since he came into it, fifty-eight years ago, and praiseworthily, in his whole life, he never tasted a drop of intoxicating liquor. He joined the Methodist church at an early age, attends it regularly on Sundays, is a benevolent, good man, and we doubt not, sincere Christian. Goodness, faithfulness, honesty, charity and politeness are his prominent characteristics. No man has ever seen him ruffled in temper or heard of his performing a disreputable action. From the promptings of a good heart have eminated deeds of charity done in secret by this old man, which could they be told, would command a world's admiration and cast blushes over the face of vaunting philauthropy. The hard earnings of toilsome days have been, and still are distributed by him, to those in want, with a free hand. Many a prayer, we doubt not, has silently ascended, in thankfulness to Moses for his benevolent gifts, though small, yet, like the widow's mite sincere and efficacious. Thus, comparative poverty in old age, with the riches of a clear conscience and an innate conviction of moral rectitude, are, we believe, his only remaining legacies to smooth the pillow of an eventful, toilsome, declining life. His present pecuniary condition is better told by himself than we can express it. We asked him the following question:

"Moses, are you not quite comfortable in circumstances after so long a life of prudential application to business?"

"Well massa," said he, "I is not, I once had a good deal; but I found so many poor people—some my relations—and thinking it would do them more good than it did me I gave it away; and so it is with me now, I wants but little for myself and my old wife, and what I gits over dat does me more good to give away than to keep; therefore, Massa, I always spects to be poor."

Politeness is also a striking feature in Moses. This important qualification is so markedly observed by him that he never appears in the presence of white persons without touching or lifting his hat, and in so frequently repeating this polite act, always wears out the rim, at a point grasped by thumb and finger, long before the crown and body are much more than cleverly soiled. A pleasing smile always accompanies his salutations, and being entirely bereft of hair, some accuse him of having worn it all off from extraordinary politeness, in constantly moving his head's artificial canopy.

It is known by many that Moses, for a long series of years, acted as a domestic attendant upon the late William Gwynn, Esq; and through every phase of life, in prosperity and adversity, in vigorous health and imbecile old age, in affluence and in comparative poverty, Moses was still the same, undeviating, faithful servant, watching him with a care and vigilance knowing neither bounds nor precedence. As Phillips the the Irish barrister, says of Napoleon "he never forsook a friend nor forgot a favor," Moses was first at Mr. Gwynn's call when living, and, we believe, last at his grave when dead. A circumstance occurred in our city court, some years ago, which may be briefly given to show the high estimation in which he was held by Mr. Gwynn. A case was up—Judge Brice, Nesbit and Worthington, then presiding—charging several colored persons with offence of "running off" slaves belonging to the Dorsey estate. Mr. Gwynn was called upon to testify in reference to the character of a colored man implicated as accessory to the crime, then a waiter for Judge Heath. He gave testimony highly favorable to the accused, believing him entirely innocent, and, in reply to a direct question from Brice, stated emphatically that he considered the man as honest and upright as his Moses, and that Moses had no superior in point of honesty and moral integrity. The accused was acquitted with favorable comments from the Court upon Mr. Gwynn's standard of human perfection.

Moses is often designated *"Poor Old Moses,"* a title of which he is not emulous, inasmuch as it belonged more properly to "Old Moses" the ice cream man, deceased some years ago, whose shrill, peculiar whistle, may still be remembered by many.—Whatever fame and notoriety "Poor Old Moses" may have acquired plain Moses, or Moses Small, is not disposed to detract therefrom. He lived cotemporaneous with "Poor Old Moses" of ice cream notoriety, and would not therefore, deprive him of his name or fame. "Old Hagar" and "Cheese Joe," were familiars in Moses' time; but they are gone, and he stands peculiarly alone, bending upon the declivity of a long and remarkable life, still working out his remaining days, humbly honestly and praiseworthy.

A short calculation in reference to the exploits of Moses, shows astonishing results regarding the physical capacity and endurance of human nature. As before stated, he has acted as newspaper carrier for fifty-one years, and in that time as estimated by himself, averaged sixteen miles walking per day, making in all a journey, if put together, of two hundred and fifty-four thousand five hundred and ninety-two miles, enough to accomplish a circuit round the Globe nearly ten and eighth times, requiring the performance of four millions three hundred and twenty-seven thousand, nine hundred and ninety-four steps. No wonder then that his old joints have become stiffened.

If we concede, for the sake of data, that he has carried three hundred papers daily, from the beginning of his career as a carrier, he would, by this time, running through a series of fifty one years, have distributed, four millions seven hundred and seventy-three thousand six hundred sheets, producing, as we hope, an amount of general good out-reaching all calculation.

There are many yet living, early subscribers to the Patriot, who are still served with it by Moses, of whom we may mention, Jonathan Mederith, Esq., Samuel I. Donelson Esq., Alexander Lorman, Esq., James B. Lattimer, Esq., J. H. B. Latrobe, Esq., C. M. Gill, Esq., Wm. H. Collins, Esq., J. C Blackburn, Esq., Rev. Mr. Burnap, and a number of others, besides Barnum's Hotel, the Mechanics' Bank, &c. No complaint has ever been made to us touching his dereliction of duty, and though now old and feeble—almost worn out—less fleet of of foot—there are still those who would rather bear some ills with Moses than fly to those they know not of.

Although our new arrangements require that a white carrier take the round so long served by Moses, on the first day of the coming new year, yet in consideration of his merits, protracted connection with the Patriot, and proverbial faithfulness, we shall endeavor to find for him another position in our concern, less arduous and equally desirable, in which, if agreeable to himself, he may end his days. His last, or valedictory New Year's Address, will be served on Thursday next, January 1st, 1857, when, if it be not asking to much, may we bespeak for him, in his old age, substantial tokens of remembrance

The Indians of the United States.

The report, of Mr. Manypenny, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, furnishes full information of the present condition of the aboriginal tribes inhabiting various parts of the territory of the Union. We condense from it a brief account of each tribe.

The Indians of New York have almost all adopted the manners and customs of the society in which they live. They have schools, in which their children receive careful instruction; churches, which they regulary attend; libraries, of which they make frequent and advantageous use; orphan asylums and infirmaries; in line, all the institutions by which the white race is usually distinguished from their own. The Oneidas, Onondages, Tuscarroras, Tonawandas, the Cattaraugus Indians, and the Senecas of Allegheny, have large and beautiful farms, and reside themselves with much success to the culture of soil. They largely enjoy that comfort which is so much prized by the Anglo-Saxons, and are not entire strangers to the arts. Some of them are musicians of considerable talents.

The Indians of Michigan are also making rapid progress in civilization, and, instead of decreasing, like the wandering tribes, they are daily increasing in number. By virtue of an agreement concluded with the General Government, each family is entitled to a piece of land, chosen by its chief, and on which it permanently settles.

The Chippewas of Lake Superior inhabiting the reserved lands of the northern peninsula of Michigan, the north of Wisconsin, and that part of Minnesota extending from the St. Louis river to the English frontier, have received from the Government a complete assortment of farming implements, household utensils, portable kitchens, beds, mattresses, chairs, bureas, glasses, &c., Many of them, pleased with such unexpected riches, have built houses, for the purpose of enjoying the good things given them by the Government.—There are now many schools among them.

The Oneidas, Stockbridges, and Menomonees, inhabit Wisconsin. There are troubles among them, which, however, the Government hopes to settle amicably. It has set apart a belt of land for the Menomonees, who are already building houses upon it. This tribe seems disposed to become entirely civilized, but some speculators are endeavoring to defeat the benevolent purposes of the Government. The only whites among them are the agent, a farmer, a miller, a blacksmith, and a teacher. All out-door work is done by the Indians, many of whom have become skillful carpenters.

In the South of Minnesota are the Winnebagoes, whose vices the Government is laboring to correct.

The Black-Feet, the Flat-Heads, and other tribes; living near the sources of the Mississippi, have been at peace for more than a year. The Ohamas are improving. The Sacs and Foxes on the Missouri reject civilization, and are noted for their idleness The Towas are most industrious.—The Kickapoos, after much hesitation, have resolved to remain in their reservation, and have there three cultivated farms, of which the productiveness and other advantages have fully opened their eyes to the benefits of their new life. They are gradually relinquishing their wandering habits.

The Delaware, notwithstanding their warlike habits, have remained, neutral in Kansas, and are gradually improving.—The Wyandots have promised to dissolve their organization as a tribe, and to become citizens of the United States, as soon as they shall have received the lands promised them. They are intelligent and honest. The Shawnees bid fair to be one day the richest inhabitants of Kansas. Some of the Pottawat[illegible] and their attention to agric[illegible] have made fine crops; the rest [illegible] renounce their wandering life, [illegible] ill-treatment which they have [illegible] certain of the whites has co[illegible] in their barbarism.

The Sacs and [illegible] the Mississippi think only of war, [illegible] the arts of peace. They are in[illegible], quarrelsome, and aggressive and [illegible] diminishing in number. [illegible] who infest the Santa [illegible] route to New Mexico, are as d[illegible] and incorrigible.

The Camanches, [illegible] the winter South of the Arkan[illegible] and hunt buffalo during the sprin[illegible], continue to disturb and [illegible] depredations upon the frontiers of T[illegible] the winter they live by pillage. [illegible] Cheyennes, who live on the upper [illegible] the Arkansas river, are peaceable[illegible] many murders committed on the [illegible] Platte, near Fort Kearney, are laid to their charge.

The most profound peace reigns among the Southern tribes, of whom almost all conform to the wishes of the Government. The Osages, who are gradually disappearing, are the only tribe that retain polygamy, and who will not work. The Cherokees make good farmers. The Chickasaws have adopted a constitution, and elect by ballot their Governor and other officers.

INDEX TO THE YEAR 1856.

POLITICIAN'S MANUAL.

Various Moves on the Political Chess Board, &c., &c.

Specially Prepared from the Files of the New York Herald.

JANUARY.

1.—The members of the Legislature of New York met at Albany, but as the House of Representatives failed to elect a Speaker it did not organize. The following was the result of the first vote for Speaker:—

Lyman Odell, (Know Nothing,)	41
Henry A. Pendergast, (Republican,)	35
Benjamin Bailey, (hard shell democrat,)	27
Scattering.	17

The hard shell Democratic State Committee of New York, met at Albany and endorsed the course of the Democratic members in the United States House of Representatives.

2.—Hon. Henry A. Wise took the oath of office as Governor of Va., for four years.

3.—The New York hard shell Democratic Central Committee met and endorsed the tones of the President's message on the Central American question.

4.—The Legislature of Maine elected Samuel Wells, old line Democrat, Governor of the State. Know Nothing State Council of Ohio adjourned, after adopting a report that it was inexpedient to legislate upon the subject of slavery, but recommending the delegates from Ohio to oppose the twelfth section.

8.—The anniversary of the battle of New Orleans was celebrated in New York by the Tammany Society, with [illegible] and dinner. The National American Club of New York celebrated the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans by a grand festival in the Academy of Music. The Democratic National Committee met in Washington City and selected June 2d as the day on which to hold the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati, for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President. The Young Men's National Democratic Club, of New York, celebrated the 8th of January at the Metropolitan theatre. A great Democratic mass meeting was held in Washington City, which was attended by most of the members of Congress, and which was addressed by Messrs. Richardson, of Illinois, McLane, of Maryland, Cobb, of Georgia, and others.

9.—The New York Board of Education had twenty-two unsuccessful ballots for a President.

10.—Live Oak Club No. 1, of New York city held a meeting, at which Mr. George Law delivered an address.

14.—Wm. Bigler, dem., was elected by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, a Senator of the United States for six years, from the 4th of March, 1855.

16.—The New York House of Representatives succeeded in electing a Speaker, after a number of trials, extending through two weeks. The plurality rule was adopted, and the last vote was as follows:—

Orville Robinson, dem., of Oswego county,	60
Lyman Odell, K. N., of Livingston county,	46
Erastus W. Glover, of New York,	11

24.—William A. Richardson, dem., of Illinois, withdrew his name as a candidate for Speaker of the United States House of Representatives and the democratic caucus nominated James L. Orr, of South Carolina, who received the democratic vote of the House.

26.—Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, introduced in the United States House of Representatives three resolutions; the first of which was to the effect that no man should be elected Speaker who would not exert himself for the restoration of the Missouri Compromise act. The resolution was rejected by a vote of 102 to 103. The second resolution declared that the Missouri Compromise act should be restored as an act of justice to all the people of the United States, which was adopted by a vote of 101 to 100.—The third stated that the agitation of the slavery question was useless and factious; but until the Missouri Compromise act was restored, it was the duty of Congress, steadily and firmly, to work to that end. This was rejected by a vote of 100 to 103.

30.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Albany, friendly to the nomination of George Law for President, was held.

31.—The Senate of the United States elected A. O. P. Nicholson, of the Washington Union, printer to that body.

FEBRUARY.

2.—The United States House of Representatives adopted the plurality rule for the election of a Speaker, and after voting one hundred and thirty-three times, and occupying two months of the session, succeeded in electing a presiding officer, by the following vote:

N. P. Banks, Jr., Republican) of Mass.,	103
Wm. Aiken, (Dem.) of S. C.,	100
Henry M. Fuller, (K. N.) of Penn'a,	6
L. D. Campbell, (Republican) of Ohio,	4
Daniel Wells, Jr., (Dem.) of Wisconsin,	1

13.—A Know Nothing jubilee was held in Worcester, Mass., at which speeches were made by Gov. Gardner, Hon. A. Dewitt, M. C., and others. A Whig State Convention was held in Concord, New Hampshire, and candidates for State offices nominated.

14.—Anthony Kennedy (Know Nothing) was elected by the Legislature of Maryland, a United States Senator, for six years, from the 4th of March, 1857.

18.—The Albany Argus, hard shell democratic, and the Albany Atlas, soft shell, fused and became one journal, under the title of the Atlas and Argus.

19.—The Senate of the United States confirmed the nomination of Wilson Shannon, as Governor of Kansas Territory.

21.—The Know Nothing National Council at Philadelphia adjourned, after a session of four days. A new platform was adopted, called the District of Columbia platform, which abrogated the twelfth section of the previous platform in relation to slavery.

23.—The National Convention of Republicans which assembled at Pittsburgh on the 22d, adjourned, after appointing a National Committee and resolving to hold a National Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President, at Philadelphia, on the 17th of June.

25.—The Know Nothing National Convention which assembled in Philadelphia on the 22d, nominated, on the first ballot, Millard Fillmore, of New York, for President, and Andrew Jackson Donelson, of Tennessee, for Vice President. The Convention refused to adopt or acknowledge any platform. The following was the vote for President:—

Millard Fillmore, of New York,	179
George Law, of New York,	24
Garret Davis, of Kentucky,	10
John M'Lean, of Ohio,	13
Kenneth Raynor, of North Carolina,	14
Sam Houston, of Texas,	3

A majority of the Northern delegates bolted before the nominations were made.

27.—The Know Nothing members of the New York Legislature held a meeting to ratify the nomination of Millard Fillmore for President.

28.—Hon. B. F. Wade was re-elected by the Ohio Legislature to the United States Senate, for six years, from the 4th of March, 1857.

29.—A Know Nothing ratification meeting was held at the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, at which Andrew Jackson Donelson, the candidate for Vice President, delivered a speech

MARCH

4.—The Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention met at Harrisburg. It was largely for Buchanan. Pierce did not seem to have been thought of. The Kansas free State Legislature convened at Topeka, and Governor Robinson transmitted to the body his message. State election held in New Hampshire. The following is the result of the vote for Governor:

Ralph Metcalf, (Know Nothing)	[illegible] over
Anthony Goodwin, (Whig) and scat'ring	2,489

5.—The Know Nothing State Council, of Massachusetts, repudiated the nomination of Fillmore and Donelson.

8.—The free soil Legislature of Kansas elected Andrew H. Reeder and J. H. Lane United States Senators.

12.—The Republicans of Rhode Island held a State Convention at Providence, and nominated a full State ticket; made up partly of the Know Nothing candidates. The Republicans of Connecticut also held a State Convention at Hartford and nominated a full ticket.

17.—The Know Nothings, Republicans and Temperance men of Rhode Island fused and adopted one ticket for State officers.

21.—William A. Barstow, Governor of Wisconsin, resigned his office, in consequence of a question having arisen in regard to the legality of his election.

APRIL.

2.—The election in Rhode Island resulted in the choice of the Republican candidate for Governor, by the following vote:

William W. Heppin, (Know Nothing,)	9,946
Americus V. Potter, (Democrat,)	7,096

7.—State election held in Connecticut. The vote for Governor was as follows:

Samuel Ingham, (Democrat,)	32,473
Wm. T. Minor, (Know Nothing)	25,886
Gideon Weller, (Republican)	6,697
John A. Rockwell, (Whig)	1,177

14.—The New York Evening Post transferred its support from the Democratic to the Republican party. The old line Whigs of Kentucky met in State Convention at Lexington, and adopted an address and a platform, recommending the Whigs throughout the Union to maintain their organization.

21.—The California Legislature adjourned without having elected a United States Senator.

29.—The Republicans of New York city held a glorification meeting in the Tabernacle. The New York hard shell Democratic delegates to the National Convention, held a meeting in Syracuse, and resolved to appear before the Convention in Cincinnati and demand admission.

MAY.

5.—The municipal election in Philadelphia resulted in placing the democrats again in power, and turning out of office the Know Nothings. The Democratic candidate for Mayor, Mr. Vaux, who was defeated one year previous, was elected by over three thousand majority.

6.—The New Hampshire Know Nothing State Convention assembled at Plymouth, and repudiated the Philadelphia nominations of Fillmore and Donelson for President and Vice President. The Know Nothing State Council of Michigan met at Detroit, and refused to endorse the nominations of Fillmore and Donelson.

12.—Hon. James Buchanan had a public reception in Baltimore, on which occasion he delivered a very able address.

13.—The Know Nothing State Council of Connecticut passed resolutions repudiating the nominations of Fillmore and Donelson. The Know Nothing State Convention of Pennsylvania decided on the Philadelphia nomination of Fillmore and Donelson, and the anti-Fillmore delegates withdrew.

26.—The Legislature of Massachusetts passed resolutions condemnatory of the assault made by Preston S. Brooks, M. C. from South Carolina, upon Senator Sumner of Massachusetts, and demanding the expulsion of Mr. Brooks.

28.—The anti-Fillmore soft shell Know Nothing State Convention of New York met at Albany, adopted the Bingham platform, and appointed delegates to the Know Nothing anti-Fillmore New York National Convention.

29.—The ultra abolitionists held a National Convention at Syracuse, and nominated Gerrit Smith, of New York, for President, and Samuel McFarland, of Pennsylvania, for Vice President.

30.—A meeting was held in New York to express indignation against the attack which was made by Preston S. Brooks, of South Carolina, upon Senator Sumner, of Massachusetts.

JUNE.

3.—The Know Nothing State Convention of Rhode Island met at Providence, and repudiated the nomination of Fillmore and Donelson.

4.—James Dixon, Know Nothing, was elected by the Legislature of Connecticut to the United States Senate for six years from the 4th of March, 1857, in place of Hon. Issac Toucey.

6.—The Know Nothing National Council, after a three days' session in New York, adjourned. The nominations of Fillmore and Donelson were endorsed, and the following officers for the year was elected;—President, E. B. Bartlett, of Kentucky; Vice President, Erastus Brooks, New York; Treasurer, Henry Crano, Ohio; Recording Secretary, J. M. Stephens, Maryland; Corresponding Secretory, C. D. Deshler, New Jersey; Captain, William H. Goodwin, New York.

6.—The Democratic National Convention which convened at Cincinnati on the 2d, adjourned. This convention, on the first day of its meeting, organized and elected John E. Ward, of Georgia, President; on the second they adopted a platform; on the third they settled the New York difficulties by admitting one half of each of the hard and soft delegations; on the fourth they commenced balloting for a candidate for President, and on the fifth, after the seventeenth ballot, James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, was nominated for President, and John C Breckinridge, of Kentucky, for Vice President. It was decided to hold the next convention in 1860 in Charleston, S. C.

11.—Great democratic ratification meeting was held in the Park in New York.

17.—A number of delegates of the anti-Fillmore Know Nothing Convention, which met in New York on the 12th June convention, which, after a three days session, nominated Robert F. Stockton, of New Jersey, for President, and Kenneth Raynor, of North Carolina, for Vice President.

16.—The republican Convention which met in Philadelphia on the 17th, nominated John Charles Fremont for President, and W. L. Dayton, of New Jersey, for Vice President, and adjourned after sitting only two days.

20.—The anti-Fillmore Know Nothing or Bolters' Convention, which met in New York on the 12th, adjourned after nominating J. C. Fremont for President, and Wm. F. Johnson, of Pennsylvania, for Vice President.

23.—Commodore Stockton wrote a letter accepting the nomination for the Presidency which was tendered to him by the bolters from the anti-Fillmore Know Nothing National Convention at New York.

24.—Ex-President Millard Fillmore, who arrived in New York from Europe on the 22d, had a public reception and was honored with a procession, which marched through the principal streets.

25. The republican ratification meeting was held in New York. Great enthusiasm prevailed among the thousands who attended.

26.—The State Committees of the hard and soft sections of the New York democracy met at Albany for the purpose of endeavoring to unite the party; but they failed to accomplish their object, and both sections resolved to hold seperate State Conventions.

28.—Ex-President Millard Fillmore, after having been greeted and honored with addresses and processions all along his route from New York, arrived at his home in Buffalo.

30.—The bill providing for the admission of Kansas into the Union, with what is called the Topeka or free State constitution, with the slavery prohibition, was lost in the House of Representatives by a vote of 107 against, to 103 in favor.

JULY.

1.—The committee appointed by the United States House of Representatives to proceed to Kansas and take evidence in regard to the state of affairs in that Territory made a voluminous report, which was signed by two of the members of the committee, the third disenting.....The Know Nothing State Convention of Massachusetts met at Springfield. The Convention balloted for the endorsement of one of the candidates who had been noticed for President, with the following result:—For Fremont, 289, Fillmore, 197.

2.—The Senate Kansas State bill passed that body by a vote of 33 to.12.....The free State Kansas bill, which was lost in the House of Representatives on the 30th of June, was reconsidered, and passed by a vote of 101 to 99.

14.—A vote was taken in the United States House of Representative on a resolution [to expel Hon. Preston S. Brooks, representative from the Fourth district of South Carolina, for committing an assault upon Senator Sumner, of Massachusetts; in the Senate Chamber, which resulted yeas 121, nays 95; there not being two thirds the resolution was lost. Mr. Brooks then stated that he had sent his resignation to the Governor of South Carolina, and after making a few remarks touching his affairs with Mr. Summer, announced that he was no longer a member of the Thirty-fourth Congress.

16.—Hon. L. M. Keitt, a member of the House of Representatives from the Third district of South Carolina, against whom a resolution of censure was passed for the part he took in the attack made by Preston S. Brooks upon Senator Sumner, resigned his seat as member of Congress.

21.—Preston S. Brooks, of South Carolina, sent a challenge to Anson Burlingame of Massachusetts, both members of Congress to fight a duel. Mr. Butlingame accepted the challenge, and designated Canada as the place for the duel to take place. Mr. Brooks refused to go to Canada, and the affair ended.

22.—Comodore Stockton, in a short letter, declined to continue a candidate for the Presidency. He declared in favor of Fillmore.

24.—The Know Nothings of New York city held a large and quite enthusiastic meeting in the Academy of Music building .....The radical or Jackson democrats of the State of New York held a convention at Syracuse, and resolved to support John C. Fremont for the Presidency.

25. The American State Convention of Massachusetts was held in Boston, and by a large majority decided to support Col. Fremont for the Presidency. A portion of the Fillmore delegates bolted and formed a seperate convention.

28.—Hon. L. M. Keitt and Preston S. Brooks were unanimously elected to Congress from South Carolina, to fill the seats they had respectively resigned.....John W. Geary, of Pennsylvania, was appointed Governor of Kansas Territory, in place of Governor Shannon, who was removed.

30.—The two sections of the democratic party of New York met in seperate State Conventions at Syracuse, but afterwards united in one convention and formed a State ticket, and announced the result as a union of the democracy.

AUGUST.

4.—State election in Texas, which resulted in the choice of Democratic State officers by the following vote:

Democratic vote,	31,698
Know Nothing vote,	10,474

State election held in Iowa, which resulted in the choice of the Fremont candidates for State officers and for Congress.—The following is the aggregate vote:

Fremont party,	40,581
Buchanan party,	33,072
Fremont majority,	7,512

There was no Know Nothing ticket run. State election in Arkansas, resulted as follows:

Conway, (Democrat,)	[illegible]
Yell, (Know Nothing)	15,439
Democratic majority,	12,723

Both the Democratic members of Congress were elected. State election in Missouri, resulted, as follows on the vote for Governor:

Trusten Polk, (anti-Benton Dem.)	46,889
Robert C. Ewing, (Know Nothing)	40,578
Thomas H. Benton, (Democrat)	27,527

21.—The Germans of New York held a large and enthusiastic Fremont meeting at the Tabernacle. After the close of the meeting they marched in a torchlight procession through a number of streets. The Democrats had a large meeting in and outside of Tammany Hall, to ratify the State nominations.

SEPTEMBER.

2.—State election held in Vermont.—The result of the vote for Governor was as follows:—

Ryland Fletcher (rep)	34,052
Henry Keyes (dem.)	11,261
Scattering	270

9.—The democrats of New York, under the lead of the Empire Club, held a grand torchlight procession, which in point of numbers was equal to any of their former efforts.

12.—The Know Nothings of New York held a meeting in Union square, and afterwards formed a torchlight procession which were largely attended.....A political riot occurred in Baltimore between the democrats and Know Nothings, in which two persons were killed and from fifteen to twenty seriously injured.

17.—A very important day to parties and politicians generally—Anniversary of the adoption of the constitution of the United States, and of the delivering of Washington's Farewell Address. An old line Whig National Convention was held in Baltimore, which endorsed the nomination of Millard Fillmore and Andrew J. Donelson for President and Vice President—New York republican State Convention, and New York Know Nothing North American State Convention, held at Syracuse, which united upon candidates for State officers and Fremont Presidential Electors.—Convention of radical abolitionists held at Syracuse. Large Fremont meeting held in the Tabernacle in New York. Republican State Convention of New Jersey, held at Trenton. Great Fremont mass meeting held at Pittsburgh. Grand democratic demonstration in Philladelphia.

25.—Hon. N P. Banks, of Massachusetts, Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, delivered a speech from the steps of the Merchant's Exchange, New York, in favor of the Fremont cause.

OCTNBER.

8.—Municipal election held in Baltimore, which resulted in the choice of the Know Nothing candidate for Mayor. Riots

occurred in a number of the wards, in which four men were killed and about twenty wounded.

14.—State elections held in Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio. The two former were carried by the Democrats, and the latter went largely in favor of the Republican party.

NOVEMBER.

4.—Election held in all the States except South Carolina (where the Legislature chooses the Electors,) for Presidential Electors. The result was as follows:—

	States.	*Electors*
James Buchanan, dem.....	19	174
John C. Fremont, rep.....	11	114
Millard Fillmore, Amer.....	1	8

DECEMBER.

1.—The second session of the Thirty-fourth Congress commenced in Washington. The House did not completely organize, in consequence of a vote being taken by which it refused to administer the oath to J. W. Whitfield, delegate from Kansas Territory.

2.—The President's message was received and published in New York. The reading commenced between twelve and one o'clock, in Washington.

15.—The following resolution passed the United States House of Representatives by a vote of 152 to 57:—

Resolved, That this House regard all suggestions or propositions of every kind, by whomsoever made for a revival of the slave trade, as shocking to the moral sentiments of the enlightened portions of mankind, and that any act on the part of Congress legislating for, conniving at, or legalizing that horrid and inhuman traffic, would justly subject the United States to the reproach and execration of all civilized and Christian people throughout the world.

18.—A grand republican ball and festival was held in the Academy of Music, New York, which was attended by Mr. and Mrs. Fremont and the leaders of the republican party in the State.

Latest News From Nicaragua.

From the Panama Herald of the 3d.

The steamship Thames reached Aspinwall from San Juan del Norte on the 22d inst., after the train left. We are indebted to the telegraph operators for the following despatch of the news from San Juan:

The steamer Thames, from San Juan, arrived here to-day. No tidings of Walker had been received at San Juan for some days before her departure. Walker had appropriated the steamers on the lake and river to his own use. Scott had quarrelled with him, and stopped running on the river. The fleet was beginning to leave; all are soon to go. The Imperieuse had left for home; the Arrogant and Archer are soon to follow, and the Cossack and Tartar have gone to Jamaica.

We have received, per mail, files of the *Boletin Official, Album, Semanal* and Costa Rica *Deutsche Zeitung*, but none of them of later date than Nov. 29th, so that there is nothing to add from them to the news brought down by the British ships of war at the commencement of the month.

From a private letter written before the departure of the Joseph Hewitt, we learn that the post had just arrived from Nicaragua, bringing letters from General Belcso to General Canas, of which we have been favored with copies.

The first is dated Massaya, Nov. 27, 13 days on the previous day, that the city was reduced to ashes, and that two hundred Yankees remained shut up in the church of Guadaloupe. On being called upon to surrender they arrogantly refused. On the next day, "St. Peter," a very large gun, was to make them flee, and this was expected to be the last of them. After this job was concluded, a force was to be left in Granada, another in Massaya, and the bulk of the army, under Generals Parades and Martinez was to be marched to operate with General Canas against San Juan del Sur and Virgin Bay.

The next letter is dated Granada, December 1st. At this time the Church was not yet taken, although the General was momentarily in expectation of that event. He states the number of fillibusters who had fallen since the 24th to be three hundred, and that the loss of the allies was small.

Private letters state that the Indians on the Island of Ometepe had risen against Walker and killed fifteen of his men. A General Frae, or some such name (for the MS is illegible,) had to make his escape in a canoe. The Indians had taken to the woods, having no more ammunition. Walker with one hundred and fifty men, had attempted to retake Granada, from the lake, but had failed in his attempt.

The *Boletin Official*, of Costi Rica, of December 13th, gives the following as the latest news:

News from Rivas is to December 5th.—Walker, with 400 men arrived at San Jorje, one league from Rivas, and prepared to attack the division under General Canes.—Only a few skirmishes with the advanced guards had taken place. Canes had 600 men, who were in good health, and well supplied with munitions of war and provisions.

Walker, in one of the lake steamers, was constantly on the move between Virgin Bay, Ometepe and Granada. According to the most relisble accounts, the forces of Walker consisted of 160 men in Virgin Bay, 40 men in a hotel near San Juan, 150 in the steamers, 50 guarding, 300 wounded and sick in Ometepe. This force with 250 lost in Massaya, and 550 in Granada, constitutes all his force, not reckoning those at Castillo or on the river.

On the 1st of December 200 men remained, hemmed in, in the ruins of the church of Guadaloupe, in Granada, who fought with desperation, and were without water, and had to subsist on their horses. They obstinately refused quarter, though offered to them, by Gen. Belosso.

Of the crew of the *Once-de-Abril*, only forty-eight reached San Juan alive, five died next day, and thirty-one prisoners to Virgin Bay. Of the crew of the *San Jose* 18 out of 83 were either killed or wounded.

Walker's forces are said to be very badly off, having nothing but a little beef, without even salt, to eat; in consequence many are dying of dysentery and other complaints of the climate.

U. S. SENATOR ELECTED!

J. W. FORNEY DEFEATED!

Glorious Republican Victories in Pittsburg, Allegheny City and Birmingham!

THE WORK GOES BRAVELY ON!

We copy the following from the Pittsburgh *Gazette* of Wednesday last.

By the returns of the Municipal election held yesterday, it will be seen that the Republicans elected their candidate for Mayor triumphantly, by over four hundred majority, and that they have carried a handsome majority in both branches of the Councils. They carried seven of the nine Wards, and if the enemy had made better fight, so as to draw out our men, our majority would have been much larger.

We rejoice at the firmness shown by our republican Friends, and the determined manner in which they supported the regular nominees, in spite of the almost numberless efforts to draw them off.

Every branch of the city government, will be, for the current year, in Republican hands. The triumph is complete, and the party has nobly vindicated its integrity.

Another Triumph!—The triumph of the Republicans in our municipal elections, yesterday, was fitly accompanied by the triumph of the Republicans in the Senatorial election at Harrisburg, yesterday.—Simon Cameron, the Republican candidate was elected on the first ballot having received 67 votes to 58 for Forney, and 8 scattering. The news was received here yesterday, during the progress of our city elections, and elivened the Republicans immensely. They rejoiced at the swift visitation of justice upon Forney, and the sure retribution that has fallen upon him. The news of Cameron's election must have been gall wormwood to Buchanan and his friends at Washington!

Allegheny City.—The contest in Allegheny city, yesterday, for the Mayoralty, resulted in the elected of H. De Haven, an independent Republican candidate.—The locofoco candidate hadn't the show of a chance.

Birmingham.—The gallant Republicans of Birmingham, carried every thing before them yesterday.

A WELL ABUSED MAN.

Mr. Cameron ought to be proud of the following notice of himself from the Pennsylvania of Wednesday:

"The cheek of every true Pennsylvanian will tingle with shame when he reads the proceedings of yesterday, and his heart throb with indignation at the thought that any party could have been found base enough to pander to the ambition of such a man.

We look to the United States Senate to rebuke as pointedly and forcibly as it can, the intrusion of such a creature into their midst. We know that Cameron will be scorned and despised by every honest and honorable man in that body, and we hope that dead to shame as he is, he may be made to feel that the basely purchased and ill-deserved laurels with which he would deck his brow, are filled with thorns to goad one who so illy deserved them. Let him be shunned as a moral and political leper, whose organization is but a complication of foul diseases and corruptions.—Let him sit there, as though he were in company of the other occupants of the chamber. If the United Senators shall at all permit him to sit among them, let it be with the understanding that he is to be treated throughout as such a personification of infamy deserves. Simon Cameron will go to the Senate to serve no honest purpose, to represent no honest political opinion, to discharge no honest political duty. He will go there in quest of Plunder, ready to betray friend or foe to gain his ends. He will go there through the aid of corrupt purposes. He will go there as ready to sell his own vote and influence, as he has been to purchase votes and influence to assist him in securing his election."

The Pennsylvanian and The Union of this city have struck the same key note and run through the whole gamut of indignation and wo with amazing facility. The stings of sarcasm, the ornaments of rhetoric, the thrusts of irony, the coarse denunciations of impotent malice, the howlings of disappointed greed, all combine to give bitterness to border ruffian diatribes against Cameron, spiced with choice tid bits from ranting postasters and exploded play writers. Indeed Simon will pass among Doctor Johnson's class of "well abused men," a class which it is difficult not to esteem; for a man whom in success his enemies do not hate enough to abuse roundly, must lack point; must suffer under some radical defect. A man without any positive traits of character, who lives in an atmosphere of negation an constantly assents, tacitly if not verbally or actually to what he does not believe, and who does this for the sake of peace, may be a creature to admire for his imperturbable gravity or to envy on account of the summer calmness of his stagnant life, but he never does any thing in the world worthy of notice; never originates any thing. A man must have something positive in him who can attract to his devoted head so many sulpureous thunderbolts as have fallen upon Simon within the last few days.—And still the tempest of wrath increases. It appears to be a sort of chronic thunder-storm. Prithee have paragraphists copy the example of the great Jupiter who is said to have been the father of the whole family of thunder-bolts, who, after storming away at his jealous spouse until tired with his exhausting efforts,

"Put an extinguisher upon the moon,
And ordered dinner to be brought at noon."

and therefore ceased for a time from his labor and slept. Take it calmly friends!—You must not expect always to walk out upon the highways with laurels and palms of victory. Long before Mr. Cameron shall have got through his six years, you will forget the present effervescence. Senator Bigler will regret his colleague more and longer than all the newspapers. Be calm and in the midst of wrathful denunciations, enter into a careful analysis of he questions—What is the use? Cui *bono*! What do you propose to do about it?—*Pitts. Gaz.*

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

The following interesting official statement has been communicated by the Secretary of the Treasury, to accompany his annual report of the finances:

Real and Personal Wealth of the United States.

States.	Population.	Value of property.
Alabama,	835,192	$220,233 027
Arkansas,	253,117	62,240 726
California,	335,000	165,000 000
Connecticut,	401,292	203,759 831
Delaware,	97,295	30,469 924
Florida,	110,725	19,401 461
Georgia,	935,090	500,000 000
Illinois,	1,242,917	333,237 474
Indiana,	1,149,606	301,858 474
Iowa,	325,013	110,000 000
Kentucky,	1,066,589	411,000 108
Louisiana,	600,337	270,425 000
Maine,	623,762	131,128 186
Maryland,	689,580	261,243 660
Massachusetts,	1,188,123	597,036 995
Michigan,	509,874	116,593 580
Mississippi,	671,049	251,525 000
Missouri,	831,215	223,948 731
New Hampshire,	324,701	103,504 326
New Jersey,	669,493	179,750 000
New York,	3,470,059	1,304,154 625
North Carolina,	921,852	239,503 372
Ohio,	2,215,750	860,877 854
Pennsylvania,	2,542,960	1,031,731 304
Rhode Island,	166,027	91,699 850
South Carolina,	705,661	303,434 240
Tennessee,	1,092,470	321,771 810
Texas,	500,000	240,000 000
Vermont,	325,206	91,165 680
Virginia,	1,512,593	530,994 897
Wisconsin,	552,109	87,500 000
District of Columbia,	59 000	25,568 703
Minnesota,	65,000	20,000 000
New Mexico,	83,500	7,550 000
Oregon,	36.000	7,775 000
Washington,	5,500	1,650 000
Utah,	39,000	4,250 000
Kansas,	11,000	2,350 000
Nebraska,	4,500	1,235,644
Total	26,964,312	9,817,611 072
Add for property not valued, for under valuations, and for the rise in the value of property since 1850, the sum of		1,500,000 000
Total wealth of the U. S. in '56,		11,317,611 072

In connection with the above, we give the following list of the Governors of the States and Territories for the year 1857:

States.	Governors.	Term Exp's.	Sals'.
Alabama,	J. A. Winston, Dec.	1857,	$2,500
Arkansas,	F. N. Conway, Nov	1858,	1,800
California,	J. N. Johnson, Dec.	1857,	10,000
Connecticut,	W. T. Minor, May	1858,	1,100
Delaware,	P. F Clausey, Jan.	1860,	1,333
Florida,	M. S. Perry, Oct.	1858,	1,500
Georgia,	H. Johnson, Nov.	1857,	3,000
Illinois,	W. H. Bissell, Jan.	1860,	1,500
Indiana,	A. P. Willard, Jan.	1859,	1,400
Iowa,	J. W. Grimes, Dec.	1857,	1,000
Kentucky,	C. Morehead, Aug	1857,	2,500
Louisiana,	R. Wickliffe, Jan.	1858,	6,000
Maine,	Sam'l Wells, Jan.	1858,	1,500
Maryland,	T. W. Ligon, Jan.	1858,	3,600
Mass'setts,	H. Gardner, Jan.	1858,	3,500
Michigan,	K Bingham, Jan.	1859,	1,500
Mississippi,	J. McRea, Jan.	1858,	3,000
Missouri,	Trusten Polk. Dec.	1858,	2,000
N. Hampsire,	R. Metcalf, June	1857,	1,000
New Jersey,	W. A. Newell, Jan.	1860,	1,800
New York,	John A. King, Jan.	1859,	4,000
N. Carolina,	Tho's Bragg, Jan,	1860,	2,000
Ohio,	S. P. Chase, Jan.	1858,	1,800
Pennsylvania,	Jas. Pollock, Jan.	1858,	3,000
R. Island,	Wm. Hoppin, May	1857,	1,000
S. Carolina,	R. Alston, Dec.	1858,	3,500
Tennessee,	A. Johnson, Oct.	1857,	2,000
Texas,	E. M. Pease, Dec.	1857,	3,000
Vermont,	R. Fletcher, Oct.	1857,	750
Virginia,	H. A. Wise, Jan.	1860,	5,000
Wisconsin,	C. Bashford, Dec.	1857,	1,250
Territories.			
Oregon,	Wm. Currie,		3,000
Minnesota,	W. Gorman,		2,500
New Mexico	D. Merriwether,		2,500
Utah,	Brigham Young,		2,500
Washington,	I. Stevens,		2,500
Nebraska,	M. Izard,		2,500
Kansas,	J. W. Geary,		2,500

THE ELECTION.

The Democratic oracles, the Post and Union, broke forth yesterday in long drawn utterances of anguish and indignation over the election of Gen. Cameron to the United States Senate—a Republican triumphant against a clear Democratic majority! It is not that a Republican simply is chosen Senator over the favorite of Mr. Buchanan, but that this particular Republican—Simon Cameron—is abhorred of Democracy, which but lately he repudiated, so hunted and assailed by the Democrats whom he has defied to battle and beaten in their own peculiar mode of warfare,—that Simon Cameron should be made the instrument of their humiliation, is altogether a grief too great to be borne.

They would have had the victor take any other shape but that! But who shall control its fate.

It would be unmanly to give further license to exultation over General Cameron's victory, than we have already indulged.—When we were carried away yesterday in transports, we had no suspicion of the iron we were driving into souls of our neighbors of the Democratic press.

We desire, however, to add, that when the Union and Post deprecate the election of General Cameron, as that of an unscrupulous politician, a political demagogue and a dishonest man, all we ask of them, is to show in the same paragraph that they were in favor of election of John W. Forney, to the place which Gen. Cameron has just secured by the aid of Democratic votes.

We shall make no specific charges against Mr. Forney. Although notoriously unscrupulous as a politician, we consider him to the full a more honest man—less a vulgar demagogue than Wm. Bigler, who already occupies a place in the United States Senate per force of the suffrages of a Democratic Legislature. Mr. Forney has brains and training, which Mr. Senator Bigler has not. But the only answer we desire to make to those who assail and stigmatize General Cameron, is their own admission that *they advocate the election of John W. Forney to the United States Senate.*

We should like to know with what faces of less than brass, the *Union* and *Post* dare deplore the election of Simon Cameron, as the advancement of a demagogue, of a political rascal, and yet declare themselves with hands or their hearts in favor of Forney, the notorious! The joke is too good to be lost, and we would impress on our readers, that these gentry who make such a pious ado about the election of General Cameron, are but a pair who advocated the election of John W. Forney.

We do not stoop, be it observed, to repel the charges against General Cameron. He will live them down in his six years' term as Senator, and it ought to be an ample reply on our part, that we rejoice in his election.—*Pitts. Jour.*

W. WEYAND.

M. & J. Wey[illegible] Proprietors

[illegible]

WEDNESDAY, JA[illegible] 1857.

We are indebted [illegible] Hollister, Jr. of the Steamer Prairie [illegible] package of Louisville papers, dir[illegible] city.

We are also mad[illegible] to S. W. Fr Coughey, Esq., [illegible] for a roll of papers from t[illegible]

Mr. Godey, [illegible] contains two elegant engravings [illegible] interesting and useful reading matter [illegible] the time to subscribe.

The Coldest [illegible] On Friday morning last, the thermo[illegible] this place, stood at 15 degrees below [illegible] is colder than any weather we have had this season.

U. S. Senator Nominations.—In the list of distinguished gentlemen n[illegible] for the U. S. Senate, by the Legislatur[illegible] the inst. we notice the name of our townsman, Hon. Daniel Agnew.

The Senatorial Election.—In other parts of this paper, we give the remarks of the most noted journals in the State, on the subject of Gen. Cameron's election. It will be seen that the Democratic papers, to use a general phraseology of the day, "pitch in," whilst the Republicans quietly [illegible]tle over the defeat of the "gallant Forney."

Disasters on the Western Rivers, during the year 1856:

Boats lost by snags	59
do burning	23
do collision	1
do ice	24
Explosions	8
Other casualties	21
Total steamers	152
Flats and barges lost	84
Number of lives lost	59
Aggregate loss of property	$2,637,000

In addition to the above disasters, there were some forty or fifty accidents by flood, fire, snags, or collisions, wherein boats and cargoes were damaged to a large amount in the aggregate.

The New Postage Law.

It may not be generally known that Congress has, very recently, passed an Act making pre-payment of postage on all transient printed matter obligatory, before it can be transported in the mails of the United States. The act also does away with the system of enclosing hand-bills or circulars in newspapers and magazines, to subscribers through the mails, unless letter postage is paid for the package. In order to carry out this law, the Post-master General has established the following additional post-office regulations, which should be preserved for reference, by all who may have occasion to send newspapers, pamphlets, circulars, &c., through the U. S. Mails

They are as follows:

"1. Books, not weighing over four pounds, may be sent in the mail, pre-paid by postage stamps, at one cent an ounce, any distance in the United States under three thousand miles, and at two cents an ounce over three thousand miles, provided they are put up without a cover or wrapper or in a cover or wrapper open at the ends or sides, so that their character may be determined without removing the wrapper.

"2. Unsealed circulars, advertisements, business cards, transient newspapers, and every other article of transient printed matter, except books, not weighing over three ounces, sent in the mail to any part of the United States, are chargeable with one cent postage each, to be prepaid by postage stamps. Where more than one circular is printed on a sheet, with a single exception, they must be in separate sheets assuming the form and name of newspapers; and the miscellaneous matter in such sheets must also be charged with one rate. A business card on an unsealed envelope of a circular subjects the entire packet to letter postage. Any transient matter, like a circular or handbill, enclosed in or with a periodical or newspaper sent to a subscriber, or to any other person, subjects the whole packet to letter postage, from being sealed or from any cause whatever, all printed matter, without exception, must be prepaid or excluded from the mail. It is the duty of the post master, at the mailing office, as well as at the office of delivery, carefully to examine all printed matter, in order to see that it is charged with the proper rate of postage, and to detect fraud. At offices where postage stamps cannot be procured, post-masters are authorized to receive money in prepayment of postage on transient matter; but they should be careful to keep a supply of stamps on hand.

[Editorial Correspondence of the Argus.]

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.

The ordinary routine of legislation was broken in upon very suddenly last week, by the introduction of a resolution by Mr. Kelsey, of N. Y., asking for the appointment of a committee to inquire into a charge of corruption made against some of the members of the House, by a correspondent of the N. Y. Times. It was thought by some that the mover, supposing the charge would be treated lightly, and the resolution voted down, intended thus to pave the way for the presentation of another, providing for the immediate expulsion of the entire *corps* of newspaper letter-writers. The matter however, was invested with unexpected importance when Mr. Paine, of N. C. rose in his place, and made the declaration that there was abundant ground for the charge; and that an intimation had been held out to him by another member, that if he (Paine) would support the Minnesota Railroad bill, soon to come up, he could make $1500 by the operation. After a brief but excited discussion the resoldtion was adopted, and Kelsey, of N. Y; Orr, of S. C.; Davis, of Md.; Ritchie, of Pa.; and Warner, of Ga., were appointed said committee. As might naturally be expected, a vast deal of fluttering was occasioned, but the culminating point was not reached until Monday, when the New York Herald made its appearance, giving the names of a number of members of both houses, and also of well known "lobby agents," who should by all means be summoned, and who could *if they felt inclined*, throw a great deal of light upon this dark subject. The effect produced by this allique chor is more easily imagined than described. For hours afterwards you could see a score or more of members, supposed to be of easy virtue, gathered together in little knots with troubled countenances, and conversing in low tones. And although the capitol "daily swarms with legions of borers" and "lobbyists" on that particular day they all found it convenient to be *not out*, except an occasional few who might be seen in the ladies gallery looking as innocent and demure as so many unsophisticated school boys.

The committee have entered upon their duties, and will doubtless employ every means to secure a thorough investigation; but I predict that it will terminate as other inquiries of similar character usually terminate, viz: *in smoke*. The only good that will result will be that a temporary check will be placed upon the gigantic schemes of fraud which are daily projected, whereby the National Treasury is sought to be plundered.

The Senate, on Monday, decided that Hon. James Harlan was not entitled to a seat as Senator from the State of Iowa.—The facts of the case appear to be the following: A year or two since, both branches of the Legislature agreed to go into joint convention for the election of Senator, and actually fixed the day. It being ascertained subsequently, that the Republicans possessed the power to elect Mr. Harlan, a goodly portion of Democrats in both branches absented themselves, and thus prevented a quorum of both houses from participating in the election. The Republicans, notwithstanding this course, to carry out the agreement in good faith, went on with the election, and chose Mr. Harlan. The subject underwent much discussion, and drew out the best talent in the Senate.—The seat was declared vacant by a vote of 28 yeas, to 18 nays. The vote was not a strict party one. Messrs Bell, of Tennessee, Brown, of Miss. Houston of Texas, Pugh of Ohio, Slidell, of La. and Toombs of Ga. voted with the Republicans. This decision settles the principle that a quorum of both branches, and a majority of that quorum is necessary to make valid the election of a Senator. It also establishes a dangerous precedent, inasmuch as it gives power to a factious minority at any time to thwart the will of a majority. The only effect which this decision will have upon Mr. Harlan, will be that it secures to him a good round sum for extra mileage—for the Legislature of Iowa now being in session, he is doubtless ere this re-elected.

The President's Message has at length been disposed of by being ordered to be printed, and referred to a committee of the whole. This however has not stopped the delivery of political speeches. That will go on until the close of the session.

The bill revising the tariff was then taken up, and will doubtless undergo a discussion of some days. This bill provides for a further extension of the free list, and affords more protection to a variety of articles. If it becomes a law it will reduce the revenue about six millions of dollars immediately, and from four to six millions gradually. A number of amendments have already been offered, among the number, one by Mr. Boyce, of S. C. proposing to subject Tea and Coffee, now on the *free list* to a duty of 20 per cent. It is impossible to conjecture what shape the bill will assume ultimately, but the prospect is fair that an essential modification of the present law will take place this session.

A profound sensation was created on Tuesday upon the receipt of intelligence that Simon Cameron had been chosen U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania. It was a perfect "*crusher*" to the "unterrified."—They had calculated with confidence that the refractory Democrats would "cave in" when the hour of trial arrived, and that then the election of Mr. Forney was inevitable. Imagine their surprise when the telegraph made known to them the fact that their majority of *six or seven* had not only been frittered away, but Simon had actually beaten their favorite *nine* votes, notwithstanding the President elect interfered actively in his behalf. Their mortification was unbounded, and their curses both loud and deep. The Spanish proverb has it, "that the losing gambler and the late hound ought always to be permitted to *growl*."

Among the petitions presented a day or two since, was one by Mr. Allison, of two hundred citizens of Beaver county, praying for the repeal of the duty on sugar.

The U. S. Agricultural Society commenced its fifth annual session in this city on Wednesday last. Delegates from all parts of the Union are in attendance. The cities of Baltimore, Louisville and St. Louis, respectively, are striving earnestly, for the honor of having the next National Exhibition held in their midst. M. W.

U. S. Agricultural Society.

The United States Agricultural Society has been in session during the past week, in Washington City. President Wilder, and several leading men at the capital, delivered addresses. The former declares the Society to be in a highly prosperous condition. Secretary Guthrie's invitation to hold the next exhibition at Louisville, Ky—with the guarantee of a fund of $80,000—was accepted. Resolutions in favor of purchasing Mt. Vernon, for an Agricultural University, were discussed and adopted. The Society adopted a resolution approving the views of the Commissioners of Patents, in relation to obtaining accurate statistics of the staple productions of the United States, and recommending the Governors of States and Territories to adopt the plan proposed.

The following officers were then elected to serve the ensuing year:

President—Marshall Wilder.

Vice Presidents—Gov. King, New York; Gloson Mallory, Kentucky; Dr. Elwyn, Penna.; D. J. Brown, D. C.; Frederick Smith, New Hampshire, and Dr. Stevenson, Indiana.

Secretary—B. Perley Poore.

Treasurer—A. B. French.

Foreman's Manual.—On the the outside of our paper this week, is a compilation from the New York Herald, of the leading political events of the year but recently closed. The year has been a very exciting one in a political point of view, and those who will have cause in the future to look back upon the past, will do well to lay this by, as a convenient register of what occurred.

Non-Reading People in the U. S. in 1850.

	Persons over 20 not reading.	White Population.	Ratio.
N. Hampshire,	3,009	317,456	1 in 105
Maine,	6,262	581,813	" 93
Connecticut,	5,306	336,099	" 72
Vermont,	6,240	313,402	" 52
Wisconsin,	6,452	304,766	" 50
Michigan,	8,281	295,095	" 40
Rhode Island,	3,607	143,875	" 40
Massachusetts,	28,345	985,450	" 35
Pennsylvania,	66,928,	2,258,160	" 34
New York,	98,722	3,048,325	" 31
Ohio,	66,020,	1,955,060	" 30
New Jersey,	18,865	465,509	" 26
Iowa,	8,143	191,831	" 24
Mississippi,	18,405	295,781	" 22
Illinois,	41,050	846,034	" 20
South Carolina,	15,583	274,563	" 19
Missouri,	36,281	692,004	" 16
Texas,	10,525	154,034	" 15
Delaware,	4,536	71,169	" 15
Florida,	3,350	47,203	" 14
Indiana,	70,540	977,154	" 14
Alabama,	33,757	426,514	" 13
Kentucky,	66,887	764,418	" 12
Georgia,	41,200	521,572	" 12
Louisiana,	21,221	225,491	" 12
Virginia,	77,005	894,800	" 11
Maryland,	41,877	417,942	" 10
Tennessee,	77,522	756,836	" 10
Arkansas,	16,819	162,189	" 10
North Carolina,	78,566	553,028	" 8

Let the reader now note a significant fact—In New Hampshire 1 in every 105; in Maine 1 in every 96; in Connecticut 1 in every 72; in Vermont 1 in every 62, in Wisconsin 1 in every 50; in Michigan 1 in every 40; in Rhode Island 1 in every 40; in Massachusetts 1 in every 35; in New York 1 in every 31; in Ohio 1 in every 30; in Iowa 1 in every 24, are unable to read.—These States went in a solid column for Col. Fremont.

In Pennsylvania every 34th; in New Jersey every 26th; in Mississippi every 22d; in Illinois every 20th; in South Carolina every 19th; in Missouri every 16th; in Texas every 15th, in Delaware every 15th; in Florida every 14th; in Indiana every 14th; in Alabama every 13th; in Kentucky every 12th; in Georgia every 12th; in Louisiana every 12th; in Virginia every 11th; in Tennessee every 10th; in Arkansas every 10th; and in North Carolina every 8th person was, at the time of taking the last census, unable to read. These States were carried by Mr Buchanan without close opposition. Here is proved then, what we repeatedly asserted during the late canvass; namely: that enlightenment and Republicanism would go together, to the ballot box; while on the other hand, in localities, or States where the masses were uneducated, there Democracy would be safely entrenched. Were we not right?

Remember the Poor.

Seldom, during our years, has the Winter continued so intensely cold as it has the present; and it may with truth be said, that this is indeed a season of trial and suffering to the poor. Fuel commands high cash prices, food is dear, and many, who, in more plentiful seasons, would by industry and economy, have secured a competence for themselves and families, now need the kind aid of the benevolent. Shall their wants not be looked after and supplied? There are not only a *few* persons, but we fear *scores* in our immediate neighborhood, who need such aid, and who, if not suffering now, will shortly suffer for want of it. Will it not then be promptly extended to them? We have but few persons in a community like ours, who have a remunerative occupation, or a mere competence, who cannot spare something for the afflicted and needy; and it surely becomes us, who have daily vocations, and who are permitted, by a kind Providence, to brave the storms of winter with healthful limbs, and flushed cheeks, to turn aside to feed the hungry, to clothe the naked, and to minister unto the afflicted. Let us not then cherish so lightly the rich blessings we are permitted to enjoy, as to remain selfish or inactive, at such a time as this! But let us go to work at once, and find out those and meliorate their conditions, who are not so highly blessed with health, and the necessaries of life as ourselves. We use the terms "find them out," because from education, from former standing in life, and often from very modesty, persons shrink from pushing their claims upon sympathy or friendly interest; and thus from being modest and unobtrusive, many excellent persons suffer and pine through a hard winter; and in the spring we find them alive, but in all probability with the germs of disease planted in their systems, by the exposures and wants of the preceding winter.—To such persons, and particularly in their behalf, do we speak, should relief be proffered in a delicate manner. Many of them are not of those who have been reared in adversity's school, but have fallen, through accidental circumstances, from a better position in society; and many, very many, would prefer to suffer want to an extent that in the end would hasten life itself, before throwing themselves upon the public charities of the world. In the winter of 1854–5, the committee appointed to disburse among the poor of the vicinity, the voluntary contributions of the more able of our citizens did an incalculable amount of good—all in their power we presume; but their assistance as a general thing, reached only those who made their wants publicly known. Those who, from self-abashment declined to give publicity to their necessities, were left to struggle with poverty, and a cold, long and cheerless winter, as best they could. Of two instances are we now aware—of families of this character, having suffered keenly, during that season, for the want of warm clothing, and a proper change of food. This was no fault of the Committee; it would doubtless have extended prompt relief, if notified of these cases. But it was not notified, and the fact serves to show that there may be much suffering and need in the world, of which the world knows but little. How are persons then to be reached who refuse a public exhibition of their necessities? We answer, in this way—Let the condition of the family be judged by its size, its clothing, its visible means of subsistence, &c.; and if these indicate an absence of sufficient food and raiment, let an intimate friend of the family, or at least one in whom the family can repose confidence,—pay it a visit, and if the suspicion is well founded, offer, not as a public agent, but as a private friend, the necessaries of which they stand in need.—By these means the two families alluded to above, were discovered to be pinched with want, and by this process were they, though late relieved. They would accept in private the gifts of their friends, but from the public their pride would permit them to accept nothing. Let us learn then from these two instances, that need must be ascertained in different manners. Those who have been accustomed to penury and hardship from their youth, may be approached with a charitable hand in one way; and those who have been turned from the top, or a lower slice of fortune's wheel, to its bottom, must be approached in another. Of both of these classes have we now in our midst, and let us not, during this season of cold and scarcity, be unmindful of the duties we owe to our common humanity.

United States Senators.

Within the last ten days, eleven U. S. Senators have been elected to serve in the Senate from the 4th of March next, viz: Zachariah Chandler, of Michigan, Republican; Stephen R. Mallory, of Florida, Democrat; Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, Republican; James P. Simmons, of Rhode Island, Republican; Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, Republican; Trusten Polk and James S. Green, of Missouri, Democrats; James A. Bayard and Martin W. Bates, of Delaware, Democrats; and Hannibal Hamlin and Amos Nourse, of Maine, Republicans. Chandler takes the seat of Cass, Democrat, of Michigan; Simmons the seat of James, Democrat, of Rhode Island, and Cameron the seat of Brodhead, Democrat, of Pennsylvania. Trusten Polk of Missouri, and Hannibal Hamlin of Maine, have, both, recently been elected Governors of their respective States. Simmons was formerly a Whig, and served in the Senate before—from 1841 to 1845. Cameron has also been a member of the body to which he has recently been elected. In 1845 he was elected to serve out the unexpired term of Mr. Buchanan, who resigned to act as President Polk's Secretary of State, when he was succeeded by James Cooper.

A Protest.—A protest signed by 14 Democratic Senators, and 32 members of the House of Representatives, was presented and read in both branches of the Legislature on Wednesday last, against the election of the Hon Simon Cameron to the U. S. Senate. The following are the reasons urged:

1st, Because there was not a concurrent majority of each House in favor of the candidate declared to be elected.

2d, Because the Senate did not comply with the requirements of the act of the 2d day of July, 1839, entitled "An act relating to the elections in this Commonwealth," in this that they did not appoint a teller, and make a nomination of persons to fill said office, nor give notice of said appointment and nominations at least one day previous to the meeting of said Joint Convention.

Mr. Giddings the veteran M. C. of Ohio, has recently had another severe spell of sickness at Washington D. C. but late accounts represent him as being better.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Harrisburgh, Jan. 13, 1857.

The Speaker announced the following Standing Committees of the House for the Session:

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Ways and Means—Messrs. Foster, Roberts, Ball, Deck, Jenkins, M'Calmont, Esq., Gildea, Stevenson.

Judiciary—Messrs. Knight, Calhoun, Williston, Petriken, Hiestand, M'Calmont, Foster, Longaker, Mumma.

Pensions and Gratuities—Messrs. Smith, (Cambria,) Hamel, Peters, Wharton, Hartman, (Lebanon,) Rupp, Voeghsley.

Claims—Messrs. Campbell, Yearsley, Thorn, Anderson, M'Irvin, Vickers, Wintrode.

Agriculture—Messrs. Roberts, Hoffman, (Berks,) Harper, Musselman, Hill, Hamel, Pearson.

Education—Messrs. Jenkins, Ball, Vail, Brown, Walter, Nichols, Dickey, Adams, Nicholson.

Domestic Manufactures—Messrs. Smith, (Luzerne,) Wharton, Witherow, Ramsey, (York,) Reamer, Nicholson, Ent.

Accounts—Messrs Vail, Lovett, Imbrie, Toland, Vanvoorhis, Benson, Roman, (Lebanon,)

Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Hill, Ramsey, (Phila.,) Reed Mangle, Augustine, Nunnemacher, Housekeeper, Pearson, Benson.

Militia System—Messrs. Rupp, Reamer, (York) Wright, Arthur, Billings, Hine, Mangle.

Election Districts—Messrs, Lilestine, Brandt, Hamilton, Smith, (Centre,) Chas Jacobs, Augustine.

Banks—Messrs, Bower, Fausold, Cleaver, Hines, Bishop, Johns, Knight, Purvil, Kerr.

Estates and Escheats—Messrs. Petriken Eyster, Calhoun, Chase Brown, Imbrie Williston.

Roads and Bridges—Messrs Heins, Arthur, Billings, Gibboney, Reamer, Housekeeper Penrose.

Corporations—Messrs. Longaker, Carty, Struthers, Hiestand, Shaw, Hancock, Moorehead, Backus, Eyster.

Local Appropriations—Messrs. Anderson, Smith, (Centre,) Wintrode, Harper, Sloan, Babcock, Hoffman, (Berks.)

Lands—Messrs. Backus, Gibboney, Lebo, Witherow, Wagonseller, Hine, Mencar.

Divorces—Messrs. Innis, Dock, Campbell, Vanvoorhis, Beck, Heistand, Reed.

New Counties and County Seats—Messrs. Beck, Nonnemacher, Kaufman, Wright, Kerr, Westbrook, Smith, (Luzerne.)

Compare Bill—Messrs. Johnson, Hamilton, Carty, Brandt, Peters.

Library—Messrs. Gildea, Moorhead, Bower.

Canals and Inland Navigation—Messrs. Johns, Johnson, Pownall, Backhouse, Ramsey, (Phila.) Babcock, Sloan.

Railroads—Messrs. Zimmermen, Innis, Fausold, Smith, (Cambria,) Crawford, Thorne, Abrams, Mumma, Warner, Westbrook, Walter, Dickey, Kaufman.

Printing—Messrs. Yearsley, M'Irvin, Tolan.

Public Buildings—Messrs.

A Noble Pen.

"Mr. Buchanan, the gossips tell us, will write his inaugural with an eagle quill, not plucked by mas from the wing, but the free gift of our national bird. It appears that Senator Brown, of Mississippi, was proclaiming the certain election of Mr. Buchanan, when a feather dropped at his feet, from the wing of an eagle that was flying over. The gentleman preserved the quill, and had it forwarded to Mr. Buchanan."

It is a great pity to spoil so romantic a story, but as this is a prosaic age, and we have to do with matter of fact people, we venture to give, on good authority, the following version of the manner in which this particular eagle's feather was actually procured, and the keen and sarcastic remark its proposed use elicited from a Republican Senator.

Senator Brown was visiting a friend in the neighborhood of Washington, who has in a cage a fine bold eagle. While this friend was exhibiting it to his guest the imprisoned bird dropped from his wing a feather, which Senator Brown picked up, declaring he would forward it as a present to Mr Buchanan. On his return to Washington, he met Mr. Soward, and after relating the incident, told him he intended to send this feather from an eagle's wing to the President elect, that he might appropriately make use of it in writing his inaugural address. "Humph!" responded Seward quietly, in his dry way —An Eagle—a *caged* Eagle; a SLAVE Eagle!"

What a world of meaning is couched in those few but significant words, and how completely they destroy all the romance concerning the Eagle's feather.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

The Vote For U. S. Senator.

—Messrs Cofler, Crabb, Finney, Flenniken, Frazer, Gazzam, Gregg, Harris, Jordan, Kellinger, Lewis, Myer, Penrose, Scofield, Sellers, Sherman, Souther and Taggart—18, members of the Senate; and Messrs. Augustine, Babcock, Backhouse, Ball, Benson, Bishop, Brown, Chase, Cleaver, Crawford, Dicker, Dock, Fyster, Gibboney, Hamilton, Hilstand, Hilde, Hoffman, (Lebanon) *Housekeeper*, Imbrie, Jacobs, Kaufman, Kerr, Lebo, Maneur, M'Calmont, Moorhead, Mumma, Musselman, Nichols, Penrose, Peters, Pownall, Purcell, Reed, Shaw, Slem, Stevenson, Struthers, Thorn, Vanvorhis, Vickers, Voughtley, Wagonseller, Warner Williston, Wintrode, Witherow and Wright—40, members of the House of Representatives, voted for Gen SIMON CAMERON.

Messrs Brewer, Brown, Ely, Evans, Fetter, Ingram, Knox, Laubach, Steele, Staub, Walton, Welsh, Wilkins and Wright—14 members of the Senate; and Messrs. Abrams, Anderson, Arthur, Beck, Boyer, Brandt, Campbell, Carse, Ent, Gilden, Hamel, Hancock, Harper, Heins, Hilleges, Hoffman, (Berks) Innes, Jenkins, Johns, Johnsen, Knight, Leisenring, Longaker, Lovett, Mangle, M'Ilvain, Nunez, Lesher, Pearson, Petriken, Ramsey, (Philadelphia) Ramsey, (York) Roemer, Robbins, Rupp, Smith, (Centre) Smith, (Lycoming) Vail, Walter, Wertbrook, Wherry, Yearsly, Zimmerman and Getz—44, members of the House voted for Col JOHN W. FORNEY.

Messrs. all of the Senate and Messrs. Allison, Calhoun, Fairchild, Hill, Kimball, Mc Cambridge, —8 voted for Col H. D. Foster.

Mr Foster voted for W. Wilkins.

The Clerk announced the following result:

Gen. Simon Cameron, had 67 votes.
Col. John W Forney, " 58 "
Col. Henry D. Foster " 7 "
William Wilkins " 1 "

BEAVER MARKET

BEAVER, Jan 20, 1856

(Corrected Weekly.)

FLOUR—Per hundred	$2.50
RYE FLOUR—per cwt	2.25
BUCKWHEAT—per cwt	3.00
WHEAT—per bushel	1.20
RYE—per bushel	50
CORN—per bushel	62
OATS—per bushel	28@30
BEEF—round	6
PORK—round	6
BUTTER—per pound	20@22
EGGS—per dozen	15
POTATOES—per bushel	75
APPLES—per bushel	75@1.00

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

PITTSBURGH, January 20, 1857.

FLOUR—per barrel	$6.00@6.25
BUCKWHEAT—per cwt	2.75 per cwt
HAY—per ton	$@12
HOGS—per pound	5@6
BUTTER—per pound	18@19

WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS?—Simple in its composition, and truly wonderful in its effect, its popularity cannot be wondered at. To invalids just recovering strength, its invaluable, exercising that nothing instance over the nervous system and imparting that health and tone to the stomach so longed for by the convalescent.'—*Daily Enterprise.*

AT COST.

In order to prepare for an early Spring trade and to avoid carrying over any Winter goods the next season, we will offer, for a week, at first cost, our entire stock of

WINTER GOODS,

consisting in part of French merinoes, coburgs, &c., all wool and mixed plaids, heavy barred flannels, woolen and brocade shawls, capes, fur bonnets and trimmings, men's winter caps and boots, satinets, flannels, blankets, &c.

We are determined to make all kinds of goods sell in their *proper season*—if not at a profit—at cost. By pursuing this course our stock will be kept always fresh and seasonable.

Those in want of anything in the line of Winter goods, are respectfully invited to examine our stock and *prices* before purchasing elsewhere.

January 21st, 1857. T. M. TAYLOR,
Rochester, on the Hill.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the School Directors of Ohio Township, Beaver Co., will receive sealed proposals from this date to March 25th, 1857, for the building of one Frame School House, in said District. Plan of the House can be seen by calling on the undersigned.

R. H. BARCLAY,
Jan. 21, 1857. President of the Board.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS

At the Rochester Post Office, Pa.

The Western Mail closes at 9½ o'clock A. M.
The Cleveland & Steubenville mail closes at 2 o'clock P. M.
The Eastern mail closes at 10 o'clock and 20 minutes A. M.
The Beaver mail closes at 12 at noon.

S. W. LLOSS, P. M.

A few more Brass Preserving Kettles at
Oct. 8 1856. A. BESTWICK'S.

Feb. Appointments.

DR. H. TUBBS,

Will be at his room, Bridgewater, Lehmer's Hotel, Monday, February 16, 1857.

For consultation upon all diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Heart, Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys and Spleen; also Dropsy, Gravel, Rheumatism, Nervousness, Debility, Dyspepsia, Female diseases, Ague and Fever, Fits, Impurities of the blood, Eruptions, Cancers, Ulcers, and all other varieties of long standing complaints, both external and internal.

For some ten years Dr. T. has devoted his entire time to chronic diseases, treating thousands annually, many of whom had exhausted every other resource within reach. In no case are mineral or other poisons employed, nor does he make sick to make well, or tear down to built up again. The medicines can be taken with safety by the most delicate, and patients may remain at home, and continue with prudence their ordinary diet and excercise. Many have recovered under the treatment after friends and physicians had given up all hope, the indisputable evidence of which can always be furnished. Individuals however reduced or despairing, are invited to call, and may be assured that no encouragement will be given or expense incurred, without a corresponding prospect of recovery.

Persons afflicted with Cancerous or Scrofula Tumors or Ulcers, should read the following:

Townsend, Huron Co., O., Oct., '54

Dr. H. Tubbs—Sir:—As I have received very great help from your treatment, and notice similar results upon several of my friends, I feel it a duty to send you my name for public reference.

A tumor became noticeable in my right breast nine years ago. For three years it caused but little attention, but subsequently it grew faster and caused me a great deal of suffering. The increase of size at last became very great; the entire side was largely swollen, and the right arm so affected as to be nearly useless. We sought the advice and aid of many physicians, who termed it a scrofular or cancerous tumor. Notwithstanding all their efforts to reduce the pain it became intolerable and incessant. I was urged to have the entire breast removed with the knife, and a day was appointed for the purpose; but my positive refusal to submit, prevented the operation. I was able, with difficulty, to walk. Under your treatment, the pain has been overcome, the tumor materially reduced, and the arm fully restored. We had tried many remedies before, but the effects of none can compare with this. My general health has been improved nearly as much as the side. It is now over a year since the improvement took place.

Yours, &c., Mrs. GEO. TILLINGHAST.
January 17 1857.

BEAVER COUNTY, SS:

IN the Orphans' Court in and for the County of Beaver, before the Hon. Judges of said Court.

In the matter of the petition for partition of the real estate of James Lake, dec'd.

And now, Sept. 15th, 1856, the Court grant a Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of James Lake, late of Greene township, in said county, dec'd, viz: Rachel, intermarried with Martin Fegley, now a widow, residing in Pittsburgh, Pa., Lavina, intermarried with Sarah Pruden, now a widow, residing in Georgetown, Beaver county, Pa., Mary, intermarried with Joseph Aney, the said Mary is since deceased, leaving issue, two children, James and Mary Ellen, minors, under the age of fourteen years, residing in Georgetown, Beaver county, Pa., John Lake, who resides in Washington county, Ohio, James Lake, residing in Georgetown, Beaver county, Pa., Minerva, intermarried with David Hays, residing in Greene township, said county, Eden, intermarried with Joseph Bradley, residing in Pittsburgh, Pa., Thomas J. Lake also resides in Georgetown, Beaver county, Dewitt Clinton, residing in Georgetown, Beaver county, and William W., residing in Georgetown aforesaid, and all others interested, to show cause why an inquest to make partition of the real estate of said deceased, should not be awarded, at the next term of said Court, to be held on the 1st Monday of November next.

A true copy of Rule.
Attest: WM. K. BODEN, Clk.
Jan 7, 1857.

DUFF'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE

Of Pittsburgh, Wheeling, (Va.,) and Burlington, Iowa.

Founded 1840—1845 and incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, with perpetual charter.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States.
Hon. WILLIAM WILKINS,
Hon. MOSES HAMPTON,
Hon. WALTER H. LOWRIE,
Hon. CHARLES NAYLOR,
Gen. J. K. MOORHEAD,

FACULTY AT PITTSBURGH.

President, P. DUFF, Author of Duff's Bookkeeping, The Western Accountant, &c. Professor of the Principles and Practice of Double Entry Bookkeeping.

A. T. Howden, Professor of Mthematics and adjunct Professors of Bookkeeping.

W. H. Duff, Thos. McClurkey, Thos. McCabe, E. S. Jones and J. C. Stockton, Associate Professors of Bookkeeping.

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Hon. Judge Shannon and Hon J. M. Kirkpatrick, special lecturer on mercantile law.

Rev. David Ferguson, Professor of Commercial Ethics.

John Murphy, Teacher of the Art of Detecting Counterfeit and Altered Bank Notes.

F. L. Apel, Professor of French and German Languages.

L. Oudry, Professor of Mechanical and Architectural Drawing.

Park Benjamin, of New York, and other equally distinguished literary, gentlemen from eastern cities, will also lecture before the Colleges during winter.

This is believed to be the only Establishment in the Union founded, organized and conducted by a practical Merchant, who, from the most matured experimental information, has brought the Accountant's and Merchant's education to a degree of perfection never attained by the best theoretical teachers.

Upwards of 1,000 Students have been educated for the Merchantile Profession; and such has been the recent increase of business, that a large additional Hall and several additional Teachers of Bookkeeping have become necessary for the accommodation of the Students.

Students have access to a library of 3,000 volumes.

For full particulars send for specimens of Mr. Williams' Penmanship, and a circular of 44 pages—mailed free.

Duff's Bookkeeping, Harper's new edition, pp. 222 royal octavo. Price $1.50, postage 21 cents.

Duff's Steamboat Bookkeeping. Price $1; postage 9 cents.

☞ To ensure prompt answers, address all letters respecting the College to the Principal. For Duff's Systems of Bookkeeping or blanks, address any of the Pittsburgh Booksellers, or the Publishers, Harper & Brothers, New York.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of Peter Shields, dec'd, late of Independence tp., Beaver county, are requested to make payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber, properly authenticated for settlement.

THOMAS STANDISH,
Jan 7 1857. Executor.

JOSEPH H. WILSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office in the Lawrence house, on the North side of the Diamond, Beaver, Pa. Jan 7 1857

CASH paid for Butter and Eggs, at
Jan 7 1857 A. S. HARVEY'S.
No. 3, Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.

LOCATING LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS.

The senior partner of our firm having just returned from Iowa, where arrangements have been made with Messrs. M'CLURE & CO., Dubuque, one of the largest and most responsible locating houses in Iowa, we are now prepared, at the opening of the Land Offices, to

LOCATE LANDS

Either with money or Land warrants. Persons with means to invest, and wishing to assure a large per centage of profit, cannot do better than invest in LAND AT GOVERNMENT PRICES.

Mechanics and laboring men having a few hundred dollars to invest in lands, or capitalists, desiring to invest largely, cannot do better than by calling on the undersigned.—Our correspondents in Iowa make the selections only through personal inspection.

Dec. 24th 1856.

WM. A. HERRON & CO.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

BEAVER COUNTY, SS:

In the Orphans' Court in and for the County of Beaver, before the Honorable Judges of said Court.

In the matter of the settlement of the account of Christian Black and Eberhart Strickling, administrators of Leonard Right, dec'd.

And now, Nov. 25th, 1856, on motion of M. B. Welsh, Esq., for the administrators, the Court appoint Joseph H. Wilson, Esq., an Auditor to marshall the assets in the hands of the said administrators, and make report to the Court. A true extract.

Attest: WM K. BODEN, Clk.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors and others interested in the distribution above named, that the Auditor will attend to the duties of the appointment at his office in Beaver, on Friday the 16th day of January, A. D. 1857, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where you are requested to attend with evidence of your respective claims. JOSEPH H. WILSON,
Dec 31 1857 Auditor

CARD.

DECEMBER, 1856

The partnership of

MURPHY & BURCHFIELD

expiring by limitation in January next, and anxious to close out as far as possible our stock of goods preparatory to the formation of a new partnership, we will commence on

MONDAY, 15th OF DECEMBER,

offering our

ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS,

In both Wholesale and Retail Rooms, at

Reduced Prices.

Some of them at a

SMALL ADVANCE ON COST,

SOME OF THEM AT COST,

and a large portion of them

BELOW COST.

This will probably be one of the best opportunities ever offered in this city of buying

Good Goods at Low Prices,

at private sale, and we invite calls from all wanting any description of

Dry Goods,

Particular attention is invited to our very large stock of

EMBROIDERIES,

In Collars, Sleeves and Sets, all of which have been marked down to closing out prices.

Also, CLOAKS, and CLOAKING CLOTHS, Shawls, Ladies Dress Goods, in Silks, De Laines, Cashmeres, &c.

☞ The place, North east corner of 4th and Market St. dec 24 1856.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE

BEAVER COUNTY, SS:

In the Orphans' Court in and for the County of Beaver, before the Honorable Judges of said Court, at Sept. ter-n, 1856.

In the matter of the petition of Ann Woolley, administratrix of the estate of James Woolley, dec'd, for an Auditor to make distribution of the balance found due on settlement of the account of said administration, among the heirs of said deceased.

And now, to wit, Sept. 12, 1856, the Court grant the prayer of the petitioner, and appoint B. B. Chamberlin, Esq., an Auditor to make distribution among the heirs. Nov. 27, 1856, continued to same Auditor. A true extract.

Attest: WM. K. BODEN, Clk.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors and others interested in the distribution above named, that the Auditor will attend to the duties of the appointment at his office in New Brighton, on Friday, the 23d day of January, 1857, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where you are requested to attend with evidence of your respective claims. B. B. CHAMBERLIN,
Jan 7 1857 Auditor.

Notice.

ALL persons interested are hereby notified that the undersigned Commissions appointed by the court of Quarter Session of Beaver county to inqure into the propriety of erecting a new township out of parts of economy and New Sewickly townships in said county, will meet at the mouth of Dutchman's run, for the purpose of running the boundary lines of the proposed new township, on Monday the 12th day of Jan. A. D. 1857, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

FRANCIS RENO,
JOHN H. WHISLER,
Dec. 17. '56. HUGH JACKSON.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, I Robert McKibbin, of New Castle, Pa., have taken out letters of administration in the county of Lawrence, on the estate of James M'Kibbin, a pedlar in Beaver county; this is to request all persons who know themselves indebted to the said James M'Kibbin, that I have appointed James Irons, Esq., of Hopewell, my lawful agent to collect any outstanding accounts for me as if I were present. dec 17. '56. ROBERT M'KIBBIN.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a testatum Vend. Exp. Writ, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue or out-cry at the Court House in Beaver, on

MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1857,

at 1 o'clock P. M.

All the right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to the following described property, situate in the Borough of Rochester, Beaver county, Pa., bounded on the north by Harrison street, east by New York street, south by Water street, and west by lot of Woodruff; on which is erected a large stone building, called the Car Factory, and a number of frame tenements, with engine, shafting, &c. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the Rochester manufacturing Company at the suit of Haigh Hartupee & Co.

JAS. DARRAGH, Sh'ff.
Sh'ffs Office, Dec. 24, 1856

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary upon the estate of James Scott, Esq., late of Chippewa tp., Beaver county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN REEVES, New Brighton,
WM. HENRY, Beaver,
Executors.

N. B. The valuable Farm, with first rate improvements, lately occupied by deceased, will be for sale early in the spring.
dec 24 1856

DRIVE Green Tea, at 50 cents per pound, at No. 3, Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.
Jan 7 1857 A. S. HARVEY.

Have you Subscribed to the COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION FOR THE THIRD YEAR?

SEE THE RARE INDUCEMENTS!—The management have the pleasure of announcing in that [illegible] Works of Art designed for distribution among the subscribers, whose names are received previous to the 28th of January, 1857, is much larger and more costly than on any previous year. Among the leading works of art to be executed in the finest marble—is the new and beautiful statue of the "WOOD NYMPH," the busts of the three great American Statesmen, CLAY, WEBSTER and CALHOUN; also, the exquisite ideal busts, "SPRING," "APOLLO and DIANA," of marble, life size. Together with the following groups and statues in Carrara marble, of the *Struggle for the Heart; Venus and Apple; Psyche; Magdalen; Child of the Sea; Innocence; Captive Bird; and Little Truant;* with numerous works in bronze, and a collection of SEVERAL HUNDRED OIL PAINTINGS, by leading artists. The whole of which are to be distributed or allotted among the subscribers whose names are received previous to the TWENTY-EIGHTH OF JANUARY, 1857, when the distribution will take place.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Every subscriber of *three dollars* is entitled to

A copy of the splendid Steel Engraving, "SATURDAY NIGHT," or

A copy of any of the following $3 Magazines one year: also,

A copy of the *Art Journal* one year, and

A Ticket in the Annual Distribution of Works of Art.

Thus, for every $3 paid a person not only gets a beautiful Engraving or Magazine one year, but also receives the Art Journal one year, and a *Ticket* in the Annual Distribution, making *four dollars worth of reading matter* besides the ticket, by which a valuable painting or piece of statuary may be received in addition.

Those who prefer Magazines to the Engraving "Saturday Night," can have either of the following one year: Harper's Magazine, Godey's Lady's Book, United States Magazine, Knickerbocker Magazine, Graham's Magazine, Blackwood Magazine, Southern Literary Messenger.

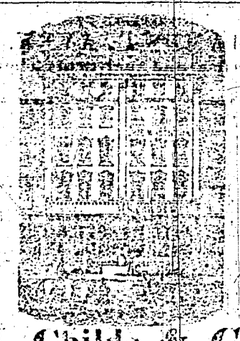
No person is restricted to a single share.—Those taking five memberships remitting $15 are entitled to six Engravings, and to six tickets in the distribution, or any five of the magazines, one year, and six tickets.

Persons, in remitting funds for memberships will please register the letter at the Post Office, to prevent loss, on receipt of which, a certificate of Membership, together with the Engraving Magazine desired, will be forwarded to any part of the country.

For further particulars, see the November Art Journal sent free on application.

For membership, address C. L. DERBY, Actuary C. A. A., 348 Broadway, New York, or Western Office, 166 Water street.

Nov 26th 1856 Sandusky, Ohio.



H. Childs & Co.,

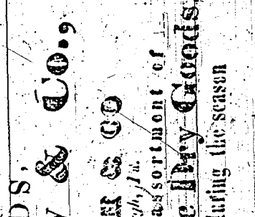
WHOLESALE SHOE WAREHOUSE,

No. 133, Wood street, Pittsburgh,

HAVE just received a large and extensive stock of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, of the latest and most fashionable styles, for fall and winter sales; purchased principally for cash, direct from the eastern manufacturers, and selected with great care as to quality and sizes best adapted to the country trade.

With our long experience in business and increased facilities both for buying and selling, we can offer superior inducements to our customers, and we invite Merchants visiting the city to an examination of our stock, assuring them we will not be undersold by any house east or west. Particular attention given to orders.

October 1, 1856



JOHN M. LUKENS, G. F. LUKENS, W. LUKENS.

LUKENS & SONS,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants

Rochester, Pa Agents for steamer Michigan No. 2, between Pittsburgh and Beaver. apr

COARSE and fine Boots, for Men and Boys, ready made, and made to order, at the Shoe store of BARNES & NICHOLSON,
del0 Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of William Lowrey & Co., in the coal mining operations at Clinton works, in Big Beaver tp., Lawrence county, has been duly dissolved, by the withdrawal of William Kennedy and William Lowrey from the concern. The settlement of old matters will be adjusted by us or by our Agent, R. D. Cooper, late manager.

JAS. DUNCAN, Fallston,
WM. KENNEDY, New Brighton.

Dec. 17 1856.

New Castle Gazette copy 3 months and send bill to this office.

TA LORING

A. D. S. GEREN would respectfully inform the citizens of Beaver and vicinity that he has opened a Tailor Shop in Anderson's Row, Beaver, Pa., where he is prepared to do anything in his line which may be entrusted to his care.

November 19, 1856.

LAND WARRANTS.

HIGHEST PRICE paid in gold for Land Warrants. Land Warrants always on hand and for sale. WM. A. HUNNON & Co. Bankers and Exchange Brokers, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, and

HERRON BROTHERS,
dec 24 1856 Dubuque, Iowa.

GEO. R. WHITE & Co.

No. 59, Market St., Pittsburgh,

HAVING made their full purchases, are enabled to offer to the public generally, the largest, best selected, and cheapest assortment of

FANCY & STAPLE

Dry Goods,

In the western market. Their stock comprises the

BEST FABRICS,

From the most celebrated manufacturers of goods, suitable for

HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES,

AND THE LATEST

Paris Fashions,

of every description of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES, SHAWLS, CLOAKS,
MANTILLAS, &c.

N. B.—Mr. White having personally attended the recent large

Auction Sales

In New York, will offer at a small advance, some

GREAT BARGAINS IN

Musdelaines, Silks, Cashmeres,
French Merinoes, &c.

Besides having imported largely this season from the first

European Houses.

They are able to offer Irish Linens, Barred and Plain Cambrics, Jaconets, Nainsooks, Welsh and Patent Flannels, Chintzes, and Calicoes at New York and Philadelphia prices.

sept 24 1856

JOSEPH PUMMER,

Wholesale Dealer in

BOOTS, SHOES,

Hats, Caps, & and Buffs,

No. 105 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Penna.

HAS now on hand is receiving the largest fresh stock of Goods, that has been brought to this market for years.

Consisting of a complete assortment of Men's Boy's Youth's, and Children's Kip, Calf and Thick Boots, Men's Boy's, and Youth's Brogans, Women's and Misses' Calf, Coat, Enameled and Kip Boots, Buskins, Gaiters, and Children's Boots and Shoes. Also, Gum Shoes of every description, together with a large assortment of Fur, Pearl, Kossuth and Wool Hats, Caps, &c.

The above stock was purchased early in the Season, prior to the great advance, for cash, directly from the Eastern manufactures and will be sold on as favorable terms as any of the New York or Philadelphia houses. Merchants will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock before buying their purchases in this market or going East.

Sept. 17, 1856.

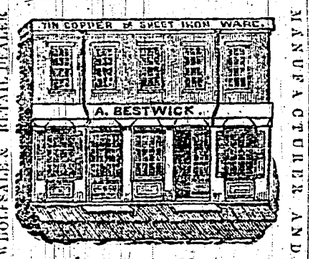
To Physicians

NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors of the Beaver County Poor, and House of employment, will receive Sealed Proposals from this date to December 30th, 1856, for a Physician for the coming year. Proposals to be left at the office of Sam B. Wilson, Esq., Beaver.

Notice is also given that the said Directors will receive Sealed Proposals from this date to December 30th, 1856, for a Steward. Proposals to be left at the office of Sam. B. Wilson, Esq., Beaver. Dec 2 1856

A. Bestwick,

MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER



IN Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron ware, corner of Broadway and Apple streets, New Brighton, Pa., where may be found a general assortment of the above ware, as good and at prices as low as they can be got at any other house.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

Oct 8, 1856.

NOTICE.

AS my wife, Mary, has left my bed and board without cause or provocation, I hereby notify the public that I will pay no debts contracted by her after this date.

Dec 17 1856 ABEL HUNTER.

WINDOW GLASS—2) boxes assorted sizes for sale by A. S. HARVEY,
dec 17

SHAWLS, Shawls.—100 Shawls, cheap, very large and square, at prices varying from $2 to $15, just received at
November 19, 1856. TAYLOR'S.

HATS, Caps, Boots and Shoes, at
Oct. 22. YOUNG & THOMAS

SHOULD you want a cloak, cape or talma, you can find them at TAYLOR'S.

SHOULD you want a shawl (and what lady does not?) either brocha, Bay State, long or square, call at TAYLOR'S.

BONNETS & RIBBONS.—We are receiving fresh supplies every week throughout the season, of the most fashionable styles.
June 4. T. M. TAYLOR.

SILKS, Silks.—1000 yards silks at the old prices, at nov. 19, '56. TAYLOR'S.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This invaluable Medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases incident to the female constitution.

It moderates all excess, removes all obstructions, and brings on the monthly period with regularity. These Pills should be used two or three weeks previous to confinement; they fortify the constitution, and lessen suffering during labor, enabling the mother to perform her duties with safety to herself and child.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy as they are sure to bring on Miscarrige, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue in Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disrodered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony or any other mineral.

Full directions accompanying each package. Price, in the United States and Canada, One Dollar.

Sole Agents for this country.

L. C. BALDWIN & Co.,
Rochester, N.Y.

TUTTLE & MOSES, Auburn, N. Y. General Agents.

N. B. $1,00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agents, will insure a bottle of the Pills by return mail. For sale by C. L. KAISER, Rochester, Pa.

Wolesale Agents FLEMING BROTHER.
Pittsburgh Pa. Dec. 12

B. A. Fahnestock & Co.,

Corner of Wood and First Streets, Pittsburgh, Penn'a.

Wholesale Druggists and manufacturers of white & red lead, Litharge,

Have in Store and offer for Sale,

124 baskets olive oil	100 bbls. rosin		60 bbls. tanner's oil
100 carboys muriatic acid	100 boxes castile soap		24 do. bi'ched sperm oil
160 cases extract logwood	100 bbls venetian red		14 do. pow'd elm bark
200 kegs sup carb. soda	600 lbs. oil sassafras		20 do. spanish brown
600 gallons sweet oil	200 bbls. dye woods		12 casks gum shellac
100 lbs. citric acid	300 lbs oil bergamot		40 kegs extery
300 do oil spruce	20 cases gum arabic		16 bbls. refined borax
200 ounces iodine	30 bbls. epsom salts		30 cases British lustre
100 lbs. English calomel	60 yellow ochre		12 casks chalk
160 do blue mass	84 bbls black lead		60 casks sal. soda
126 bbls. lampblack	60 do alum		33 bbls. rotten stone
100 do whiting	20 do flour sulphur		15 do Irish moss
100 do putty	26 do roll brimstone		16 bales cloves.

Having resident partners in New York and Philadelphia to take advantage of all changes in the market, we are enabled to sell for cash, or to prompt time dealers, on as favorable terms as Eistern jobbing houses.

Our brand of white lead we guarantee to be strictly pure, full weight, and not surpassed by any for fineness and whiteness.

October 15, 1856.

BALL'S

ORIGINAL FIFTH STREET

Stocking Factory,

(Established 1830.)

Is now at the corner of Fifth Street and Market Alley, Pittsburgh.

WHERE every article in the Hosiery line is manufactured. Wholesale Depot for Bradley's Stocking Yarn. To prevent mistakes and consequent disappointment, remember the corner is the salesroom of our Factory.

Oct. 1, 1856.

A NEW STOCK OF Fall and Winter Goods.

JUST received at the corner of Market and Bridge streets, Bridgewater, Pa. I have just received and am now opening a very desirable stock of goods suitable for the present and coming season, to which I invite the attention of my old customers and the public in general to an examination, as I feel confident it will compare in quality and price to any other house in this vicinity.

DRESS GOODS & TRIMMINGS.

I would especially invite the ladies to call and examine my stock of silk, French merinoes, all wool delaines, cashmeres, coburgs, poplins, Persian cloths, Persian twills, ginghams, chambres, paper cambrics, cambric, jaconet, swiss and mull muslins, shawls, dress trimmings, lace fringes, bonnet ribbon, sleeves, collars, waist bands, hose &c. Also a large assortment of men and boys wear, consisting of black and colored French cloths, doe skins, fancy cassimeres, tweeds, cords, jeans, satin and fancy vestings, nett shirts and drawers, silk cravats, handkerchiefs, stocks, suspenders, comforts &c.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

Colored, white and b'rpel flannel, canton flannels, linseys, brown and bleached muslins, shirting checks, drilling, ginkeens, tickings &c.

Boots and shoes for men, boys, ladies and children, for durability and neatness cannot be surpassed. Also a large assortment of soft hats, cloth, plush and soft silk caps. Hardware, queensware, glass, nails and groceries, all of which will be sold low for cash or produce.

Oct. 15, 1855. THOMAS ALLISON.

Bernard House

No. 94, Fourth street, between Wood and Smithfield, Pittsburgh, Pa.

D. BERNARD, PROPRIETOR.

THIS house is eligibly situated, convenient to business, has just been opened for the reception of guests, is fitted up in the best style. Rooms large and well furnished. The House is conducted upon the European principle; all the delicacies of the market purchased, and charge made in proportion to amounts ordered, with moderate charge for rooms. The Proprietor having long experience in this business, feels confident in being able to render satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

Terms always reasonable. A share of patronage is solicited. may 2, 1855.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS

Just Received at No. 1, Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.

THE subscribers have received and is now opening a very desirable stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

which he will take pleasure in showing to his old customers and the public generally. Consisting in part of the following articles.

Fr. Cloths, doeskin cassimeres, fancy cassimeres, all wool tweeds, jeans, satin, tweeds, satinetts, corduroy, knit drawers and undershirts, Canton flannels, flannels, gent's gloves half hose, stocks, cravats, Wilkis, etc.

He wishes to inform the Ladies that he has a very desirable stock of

Dress Goods and Trimmings,

viz: Black and colored silks, French merinoes, thibet cloths, Fr. mohair plaids, all wool delaines, coburgs, Parisian twills, lustres, delaines, ginghams, prints, collars, undersleeves, shimizetts, bonnets, mantua and waist ribbons, brocha and long shawls, dress trimmings, gloves and hosiery etc.

Also, groceries, hardware, queensware, boots and shoes, which he will offer at a small advance either for cash or produce. ☞ All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

Oct. 23, 1855. THOS. ALLISON.

Every day Brings Something New

IN. Atkins has just received from Philadelphia a large stock of the

Fall and Winter style of silk, Felt and Soft Hats

Of all kinds and prices.

Also on hands and manufacturing a heavy stock of fur & wool hats, which he will sell very cheap.

Rambs wool and all kinds of furs taken in exchange for hats at the highest prices.

Come, all who want good, serviceable and fashionable hats and caps, and be supplied.

☞ Remember the sign of the BIG HAT.

Beaver, Nov. 19, 1856.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS AT YOUNG & THOMAS'S,

Corner of Third and Elk streets, Beaver Pa.

There they can be bought cheap for cash or country produce. Oct. 22.

Moorhead's Hotel.

CORNER SECOND AND SMITHFIELD,
PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform this community, that he has recently fitted out this House in the most modern and approved style, and earnestly asks for a share of your patronage. Charges moderate.

JAMES C. M'KEE.

marl4

BARRED FLANNELS—Rob Roy Flannels—Heavy barred country flannels, a very superior article, at nov. 19 TAYLOR'S.

LADIES and infants hoods, ladies zephyrs sleeves and cuffs, woolen cuffs and scarfs, Young & Thomas.

SHAWLS, Palmas, comforts, blankets, glove woolen and buckskin, socks, woolen and on at Young & Thomas's.

FALL and winter bonnets silk and straw bonnet trimmings on all kinds at
YOUNG & THOMAS

PARAMETA, Coburg, Thibet and Madana cloths, delaines, Persian and all Wool Plaids, robes and poplins, at
Oct. 22. YOUNG & THOMAS.

A good assortment of pressed Japaned wares and miners lamps, cheaper than at any other house, at A. BESTWICK'S.

BOERHAVE'S

HOLLAND BITTERS

THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR

DYSPEPSIA,

DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,

LIVER COMPLAINT,

WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND

FEVER AND AGUE,

And the various affections consequent upon disordered

STOMACH AND LIVER.

Such as Indigestion, Acidity of the stomach, Colicky Pains, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Costiveness, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheumatic and Neuralgic Affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial, and in others effected a decided cure.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Boerhave. Because of its great success in most of the European States, its introduction into the United States was intended more especially for those of our fatherland scattered here and there over the face of this mighty country. Meeting with great success among them, I now offer it to the American public, knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally instantaneous in effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve raised up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system.

NOTICE—Whoever expects to find in this abeverage will be disappointed, but to the sick weak and low spirited, it will prove a greatful aromatic cordial possessed of singular remedial properties.

CAUTION.—The great popularity of this delightful Aroma has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Be not persuaded to buy anything else until you have given Boerave's Holland Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all

THE PHILLIPSBURGH

WATER CURE ESTABLISHMENT.

THE present physician of this place respectfully infotms the citizens of Beaver and the adjoining counties, that he has lately opened and greatly improved the above institution, and carries on successfully, the treatment, by water.

His long experience in that branch of healing art enables him to cure diseases uncontrollable under any other system. He would also notify the public in the neighborhood, that he practices the Alloepathic and Homoepathic systems, and will attend to all calls as a physician and surgeon through the neighborhood.

The subscriber being a regular educated physician, and having practiced medicine and surgery during nearly 20 years, is enabled to respond to all reasonable expectations from those that place themselves under his care.

aug. 27, 1856. C. BAELZ, M. D.

Notice.

THE undersigned hereby give notice that an application will be made to the next Legislature of this Commonwealth, for a Bank Charter, with a capital of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, with the usual and ordinary Banking privileges, to be called the Bank of Beaver county, and located on the Falls of the Beaver, in Beaver county, Pa

J. L. Newbold,	William Kennedy,
Edward Hoops,	M. H. Robertson,
A. Robertson,	Thos. J. Power,
S. Merrick,	H. Mendenhall,
M. T. Kennedy,	Jos. H. Dickson,
W. L. Dickinson,	Walter Chester,
S. H. Darragh,	B. B. Chamberlin,
William Sterling,	Thos. Cunningham.

June 25, 1856.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between Joseph F. Cunningham and Matthew Gilleland, under the firm of J. F Cunningham & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent; and Matthew Gilleland is authorized to settle all debts due to and by the said company.

J. F. CUNNINGHAM,
M. GILLELAND.

Fallston, Oct. 21st, 1856.

The undersigned, desirous of closing his Store at Fallston, will from this date dispose of the entire stock in the store lately occupied by J. F. Cunningham & Co., AT and UNDER COST.

Oct. 21 M. GILLELAND.

Wilson, Childs & Co.

Wholesale Dealers in

DRY GOODS,

AND

NOTIONS,

No. 45, Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa., opposite the St. Charles Hotel.

Are now receiving an unusually large and complete assortment of Dry Goods and Notions, and by the 10th of September will be prepared to exhibit a very attractive stock, which, by means of a buyer constantly in the market, will be kept full throughout the season.

The attention of the trade is respectfully invited. sept. 3, 1856.

Second Large Arrival of FALL AND WINTER GOODS AT TAYLOR'S

THE great secret in selling goods consists in buying the right kind at the right time and right price. Fully satisfied of this fact, we have adopted the plan of visiting the Eastern markets about once every sixty days, and by so doing we have every thing fresh and fashionable in its proper season. We are now offering our second large stock of goods, of over

THIRTY BOXES AND BALES.

of staple and fancy Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes Hats and Caps, making in all one of the most extensive stocks of goods ever offered in any one house in the county, to which we invite the attention of the public generally.

"Let those now buy who never bought before, And those who always bought, still buy the more

Nov. 19,1856. T. M. TAYLOR, Rochester on the hill.

CURTAIN WAREROOM.

CARD.

HAVING received my Spring assortment of Goods, I respectfully invite my friends to give me a call. My stock consists of Brocotel, satin delaine, English mixed delaine, damasks and moreens; superb lace curtains; mull do., of all prices, and new styles and finish; rich cornices of entirely new patterns, at various prices. Tassels and cords of all dinds, for curtains; gimps, fringes, curtain bands of all patterns; French and English quilts, dimety spreads; buff hollands and green do. of all widths; window shades at very low prices. In my bedding ware-room will be found an immense stock of beds, mattrasses, bolsters and pillows, comforts, sheets, pillow slips, towels, sacking bottoms, chair cushions, settee seats, pew cushions, and every article usually found in an extensive Upholstery Establishment, deeping these things ready made. I can furnish them at once and without delay. arpets made and put down. Venitian blinds of a kinds; blinds painted and Trimmed. Roller blinds fitted up.

Orders promptly filled and goods carefully packed.

WM NOBLE, Upholsterer.

Pittsburgh, April 2, 1856.

DENTISTRY.

DR. W. F. FUNDENBERG Having returned from Europe, has resumed the practice of his profession. Office and residence No. 148 Third Street, two doors above Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

June 11 1y.

A. Bestwick,

MANUFACTURER and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of

Tin, Copper, and Sheet-Iron Ware.

Jobbing, Roofing Spouts, &c., made to order.

☞ Shop on Broadway, one door above Apple street, New Brighton, Pa. (ap4)

FRESH FALL GOODS.

THE subscriber having returned from the East, will open, during the present week, a large stock of staple and fancy Dry Goods, embracing the latest and most fashionable styles in the market. T. M. TAYLOR,

aug27, 1856. Rochester on the hill.

To Mill Owners

FRENCH BURR and Laurel Hill Mill Stones bolting cloths, mill spindles, mill irons screws, screen wire, corn and cob grinders, cast iron proof staffs, on hand at 319 Liberty street Pittsburgh. may 21 W W WALLACE.

PLASTER Cement and Grindstones.—Plaster for land and stucco work. Cement for public works, cisterns, etc. Grindstones of all sizes on hand, at 319, Liberty st, rittsburgh, may 21, 1856. W. W. WALLACE.

KNIT Wool Goods.—Sacks, Hoods, Opera caps, cuffs, sleeves, Ladies' TAYLOR'S. victorines &c., just opened

The best assortment for ladies misses and children, at TAYLOR'S, April 16, 1856, Rochester on the hill.

BONNETS of latest style, with trimmings to match, at TAYLOR'S

April 16, 1856 Rochester on the hill.

BRILLIANTS—20 pieces beautiful figured brilliants, at 20 cents per yard:

June 4, 1856. T. M. TAYLOR

IF you want a rich silk, French merino, wool plaid or delaine, you will find it at

Dec 3 1856 TAYLOR'S.

LADIES SHOES—20 dozen ladies morocco boots. 20 doz. gum over shoes and sandals, just received at TAYLOR'S.

November 19, 1856.

HEAVY Overcoats, Pants and Vests, for sale at the Shoe store of

BARNES & NICHOLSON,

de10 Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.

FINE Kid Boots for Ladies, at the Shoe store of BARNES & NICHOLSON,

de10 Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.

Just Received at the New Drug and CHEMICAL STORE.

Oat Meal, Pearl Barley, Pearl Sago, Tapioca, Arrow Root, Lac Sulphur.

Ground Ginger, Cinnamon, Mustard, Cloves, Cayenne Pepper, extracts for cooking &c.

Lemon, Strawberry, Raspberry, Nutmeg, Vanilla, Pine Apple &c.

Alum, Copperas, Indigo, Oxalic Acid, white and common Glue, Madder, Extract Logwood, ground do. Camwood, burnt Umber, Vermillion, Chromic Green, Yellow do. Yellow Ochre, Venetian Red, Spanish Drown, Vandyke Brown; Starch, Rosin, Chalk, Putty, Oils, Glass, Turpentine, Varnish, Carpenters Cough Syrup of Hoarhound, Carrigreen, and Slippery Elm.

Sellers Cough Syrup, McLane's Vermifuge, Carpenters do. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Ayer's Pills, Davis' Pain Killer, Dalley's Pain Extractor, Holland Bitters, Terrell's Tetter Ointment, Tooth Paste and Powder, Clothes Brushes, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, White Wash do. Trusses, Fancy Soap, Glaziers Tacks, Perfumery generally, Vials, Bottles by the gross or otherwise, Paint and Varnish Brushes, Nursing Bottles, Brandy and Wine for Medicinal purposes.

Oct. 22, 18 6 O. CUNNINGHAM.

To School Directors, Supervisors AND COLLECTORS.

The Commissioners of Beaver County would earnestly call the attention of the above named officers to the following sections of an Act passed in 1856:

Relative to the sale of Lands for the non-payment of Taxes.

Section 2 That from and after the passage of this act, assessors, supervisors, and collectors of road and school taxes be, and they are hereby required to make their returns for the collection of all taxes on unseated lands, on or before the first day of January in each and every year, and if not so made by said assessors and collectors, such returns shall not thereafter be received, nor shall such taxes be a lien on real estate: Provided, That this section shall not be construed to exempt any such assessors and collectors, and their bail, from liability for not making their returns according to law.

Section 3. That it shall be the duty of supervisors and collectors of road taxes, and of all collectors of any other taxes whatever, to make return to the County Commissioners of any exonerations claimed by them, on or before the first day of January in each year; and it shall not be lawful for the said County Commissioners to grant any exonerations after that time, nor for the county Treasurer to sell any lands which shall have been returned and taxes exonerated, after the said time.

Wm. H. Talcott & Co

(Successors to T. Kennedy, Jr.)

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

LOOKING GLASSES,

AND DEALERS IN

Imported and Domestic Fancy Goods,

NO. 62 WOOD ST., COR. OF FOURTH, *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

Gilt Mouldings, Portrait Frames and Looking Glass Plates always on hand.

Nov. 21, 1855.

Ambrotypes.

MR. PURVIANCE has the pleasure of announcing to the citizens of Beaver County, that he has permanently located in the Semina ry buildings (lately occupied by Miss Curtise) in the Borough of New Brighton, where he will always be found ready to wait on his friends and all others who wish artistic and life like Miniatures.

All sizes and styles of Likenesses furnished at less than Pittsburgh prices.

Beautiful and accurate impressions of the smallest children taken by an instantaneous process.

Pictures taken equally as well in cloudy as clear weather.

New Brighton, May 14, 1856.—1 yr.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of Harriet Crowell, late of Borough township, Beaver county, dec'd, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, will present them to the subscriber, in said township, properly authenticated for settlement.

ANDREW STEWART, Adm'r.

Bridgewater, Nov. 12, 1856.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of David Andrews, late of Darlington township, Beaver county, dec'd, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, will present them to the subscriber, in said township, properly authenticated for settlement.

ROBERT HUGHES,

December 10, 1856. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of administration have been granted to the subscribers, on the estate of James Renton, late of Patterson tp., dec'd. Those having claims against the deceased will please present them for settlement, and all persons who are indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

JAMES CRISWELL, Adm'r.
ELIZABETH RENTON, Adm'x.

Nov. 19, 1856.

HALL & Co.

(Successors to John Hall.)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Hat and Cap Manufacturer,

AND DEALERS IN

FURS, TRIMMINGS &c.

NO 89 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, Pa.

WE have just received a splendid stock of New and Fashionable Fall and Winter Goods. This firm is composed of practical men, who make and warrant their work. Country Merchants are requested to call and examine our stock. Sept. 19, '55.

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!!

JOHN M'CUNE still continues the manufacture of every kind of plain and ornamental Chairs. Call and examine my stock. Shop opposite Hugh Anderson's Grocery, on 3d street The stock is lower than ever befors offered in this market. Old Chairs painted or grained, and made to look as well as new.

Beaver, Dec. 13, 1854.

STEAM Engines and Boilers.—Engines with the latest improvements, warranted best quality, on hand and made to order. Boilers of Juniata Iron, made on short notice. Orders filled with despatch at 319, Liberty st. ittsburg may 21, 1856. W W WALLACE.

FRENCH [illegible] Boots for Ladies, the most fashionable style, at the Shoe store of BARNES & NICHOLSON,

de10 Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.

GLOVE leather patent tip Boots for Ladies, at the Shoe store of

BARNES & NICHOLSON,

de10 Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.

BLACK and tan colored Gaiters, for Ladies and Misses, at the Shoe store of BARNES & NICHOLSON,

de10 Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.

FRENCH leather Boots for Ladies and Misses, a new style for winter, made to order, at the Shoe store of BARNES & NICHOLSON,

de10 Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.

KID and French Morocco Buskins, a very fine article, at the Shoe store of

BARNES & NICHOLSON,

de10 Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.

BRILLIANTS AND LAWNS.—A fresh supply just received, and selling low, at TAYLOR'S,

April 30, 1856. Rochester on the hill.

A variety of sizes of Cowing & Co's. Cistern Pumps, low for cash, at A. BESTWICK'S.

Oct. 8, 1856.

BANKING HOUSES

OF

JOHN T. HOGG:

Bedford	Bedford Co,
Somerset	Somerset Co,
Mt. Pleasant,	Westmoreland Co
Connellsville,	Fayette Co,
Uniontown	" "
Brownsville	" "
New Brighton	Beaver Co.

Deposits Received, Discounts Made. Drafts Bought, Sold and Collected.

Bank Notes and Specie Bought and Sold.

Stocks, Notes and other Securities Bought and Sold on Commission.

Correspondence & Collections Solicited.

Aug. 8, '55.

T. J. CHANDLER.....M. E. GILLES PIE

A CARD.

I have this day associated with me in the practice of Dental Surgery, Dr. M. E. Gillespie, (late of Crestline, Ohio,) under the name of Chandler & Gillespie, where we are prepared to perform all the operations of the profession, in the most approved manner. Teeth from one to full sets inserted in gold or silver plate.—Also full or partial setts on gutta percha vase.

We are also prepared to insert teeth in entire porcelain base, which cannot fail to please the most fastidious, in beauty and cleanliness. we invite attention to our specimens.

All those indebted to me by note or book account, will please call and settle, as I am anxious to close my old books. T. J. CHANDLER.

Rochester, Aug. 6, 1856—6 m.

Wall Paper!

On hand and for sale an extensive collection of

PAPER HANGINGS,

Comprising a grea number of new patterns, selected expressly for this market from French and American manufactures, of Gold, Gold and Velvet Flowered, of every variety; Glazed and Unglazed; all the various styles of Imitation Wood-work, such as

OAK, MARBLE, MAPLE, MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD, &c

Varnished and plain, making altogether an assortment that cannot be excelled in quality, quantity or low prices, by any house west of the Allegheny mountains prices range from 5 cents to 5 dollars per piece. persons desirous of looking through the assortment, whether disposed to purchase or not, are respectfully invited to call at

THOS. PALMER,
March 26, 1856. No 55 *Market street*

Flouring Mill and Dwelling for Sale

THE LARGE FLOURING MILL, known as the Townsend Mill, situated on the New Brighton Race, New Brighton, is offered for sale low. It is thirty-five by forty-five feet, four stories high, including basement, has four run of Burrs; is in good running order, good water power and within a few hundred yards of the Ohio and and Penna. Railroad Depot The whole or a part can be had to suit purchasers.

Also, a large Bric House and two Town Lots, situated on the centre of Broadway, New Brighton. The house is 32 by 40 feet, two stories high. The lots are 42 by 150 feet and well improved, with shrubbery and fruit trees. The whole will be sold low. For further information enquire of the owner on the premises, or by letter to the subscriber.

August 6th 1856 JOSEPH McCONNEL.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A FARM.

ANY person wishing to purchase one of the best and most desirable Farms in Beaver county, can be accommodated by calling on the subscriber, with one containing about 230 acres, about 180 of which is cleared and under a high state of cultivation, and the remainder covered with good standing timber, most all under fence; on which there is erected a large and very convenient out stone dwelling, one log and one frame tenant house, a large double barn, a wagon house and granary, and all necessary out buildings; is well watered, and an abundance of all kinds of the best of fruit, and produces equal to any other farm in the county.—Terms, one fourth or one-fifth in hand, and the remainder in eight yearly instalments; the price so low that any good practical farmer can make his payments all after the first on the farm. The farm is very pleasantly situated, lies level and easily cultivated. Possession given at any time within one month after the sale, and if not sold soon, will be rented for a term of four or five years. None need apply to rent but a good practical farmer. For further particulars, apply to

JOSEPH H. WILSON,
Nov. 5, '56. Attorney, Beaver, Pa.

W. P. MARSHALL & CO.,

DEALERS IN

PAPER HANGINGS

Exclusively, now offer at their Store Room *No 87, Wood St. Pittsburgh, Pa*,

A new stock of parlor, hall, dining room, Chamber and office paper, also assembly rooms, ceiling and panel decorations, wood and marble imitations; together with everything in the line of paper hangings. Also a large stock of window shades, to which the attention of country dealers is directed. Special inducements offered to cash buyers. sept 24 1856

LOTS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, the following lots in the borough of New Brighton, viz: No's 313, 315 and 317, situate on the Railroad at the corner of second and apple streets, and No. 374 at the corner of second and Harmony streets. They will be sold singly or together, to suit purchasers. For price and terms enquire of Edward Hoops, New Brighton, or of the subscriber in Pulaski township.

sept 10 1856 JAMES FERGUSON.

Livery Stable.

THE Subscriber having bou ht the Livery Stock of Young & Jackson, and added several more Horses and Buggies, is now prepared to accommodate the people with good horses and buggies, saddle horses, and anything in his line. Also persons wishing conveyance to and from the cars, will be accommodated at any time, by leaving notice at the stable or at Dr. Smith's Drug Store, in Bridgewater.

Also, Omnibusses and Carriages for funerals &c. JOHN WOODRUFF.

Bridgewater. Feb. 20, 1856.

The Teeth! The Teeth!!

W. M. WRIGHT, M. D., Surgeon Dentist. Office and residence, No. 252, Penn street, Pittsburgh, opposite Christ's M. E. Church.

Dr. Wright's long experience in the practice of Dentistry, has put him in possession of all the improvements in the line of his profession.

Dr. Wright's facilities for dispatching work will enable persons visiting Pittsburgh, to have operations performed during a short stay.

The Doctor respectfully refers to the medical profession of Pittsburgh.

April 23, 1856.

W. C. CHITTICK & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRY GOODS.

No. 9, Strawberry St., Philadelphia.

WOULD respectfully solicit an examination of their goods by the Merchants of Beaver and the adjacent counties.

Their stock comprises a full assortment of the best and most popular brands of American fabric. In foreign goods they are prepared to offer peculiar advantages that portion of their stock being for the most part, of their own importation, or bought under the hammer.

Aug. 20,

Beaver Lodge, No. 366, I. O. of .O. F Bridgewater, Beaver Co., Pa.

MEETS every Tuesday evening in their Hall 2nd story of Brown's Brick Block, Bridgewater, Pa.

OFFICERS ELECTED, PRESENT TERM

James W. Hum, N. G.; John Woodruff, V G. David Woodruff, Sec.; John Sharp, A. Sec Wm. Barnes, P. G.; Ira Blanchard, P. G.

MANTILLAS, shawls, fancy bonnets, misses and infants flats and hats at

may 7, 1856. YOUNG & THOMAS.

AYER'S PILLS.

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A

FAMILY PHYSIC.

THERE has long existed a public demand for an effective purgative pill which could be relied on as sure and perfectly safe in its operation. This has been prepared to meet that demand, and an extensive trial of its virtues has conclusively shown with what success it accomplishes the purpose designed. It is easy to make a physical *pill*, but not easy to make the best of all *pills*—one which should have none of the objections, but all the advantages, of every other. This has been attempted here, and with what success we would respectfully submit to the public decision. It has been unfortunate for the patient hitherto that almost every purgative medicine is acrimonious and irritating to the bowels. This is not. Many of them produce so much griping pain and revulsion in the system as to more than counterbalance the good to be derived from them. These *pills* produce no irritation or pain, unless it arise from a previously existing obstruction or derangement in the bowels. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity; but it is better that any medicine should be taken judiciously. Minute directions for their use in the several diseases to which they are applicable are given on the box. Among the complaints which have been speedily cured by them, we may mention Liver Complaint, in its various forms of Jaundice, Indigestion, Languor and Loss of Appetite, Listlessness, Irritability, Bilious Headache, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side and Loins; for, in truth, all these are but the consequence of diseased action in the liver. As an aperient they afford prompt and sure relief in Costiveness, Piles, Colic, Dysentery, Humors, Scrofula and Scurvy, Colds with soreness of the body, Ulcers and impurity of the blood; in short, any and every case where a purgative is required.

They have also produced some singularly successful cures in Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Gravel, Erysipelas, Palpitation of the Heart, Pains in the Back, Stomach, and Side. They should be freely taken in the spring of the year, to purify the blood and prepare the system for the change of seasons. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, and restores the appetite and vigor. They purify the blood, and, by their stimulant action on the circulatory system, renovate the strength of the body, and restore the wasted or diseased energies of the whole organism. Hence an occasional dose is advantageous, even though no serious derangement exists; but unnecessary dosing should never be carried too far, as every purgative medicine reduces the strength, when taken to excess. The thousand cases in which a physic is required cannot be enumerated here, but they suggest themselves to the reason of every body; and it is confidently believed this pill will answer a better purpose than any thing which has hitherto been available to mankind. When their virtues are once known, the public will no longer doubt what remedy to employ when in need of a cathartic medicine. Being sugar-wrapped they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

For minute directions see wrapper on the Box.

PREPARED BY

JAMES C. AYER,

Practical and Analytical Chemist,

LOWELL, MASS.

Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for $1.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

For the rapid Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

THIS remedy has won for itself such notoriety from its cures of every variety of pulmonary disease, that it is entirely unnecessary to recount the evidences of its virtues in any community where it has been employed. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs which are incident to our climate. And not only in formidable attacks upon the lungs, but for the milder varieties of COLDS, COUGHS, HOARSENESS, &c.; and for CHILDREN it is the pleasantest and safest medicine that can be obtained.

As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best that it ever has been, and that the genuine article is sold by AGENTS—Young, Thomas Beaver, Dr. Smith Bridgewater; C. L Kaiser, Rochester, Dr. Sargent, New Brighton; John Black Darling, and by all merchants every where. Dr. O. Cunningham, Beaver.

Look for the Big Watch.

H. T. PATTON

HAS removed his CLOCK & JEWELRY STORE to the old stand, corner of Bridge and Mulberry streets, Bridgewater, where he will keep a good supply of

Clocks,

WATCHES, AND ALL KINDS OF JEWELRY

AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

30 Hour Brass Clocks at $1.50.

" Best Jerome do. $3 to 3.50.

All clocks sold, warranted to keep good time; if not, the money refunded. Also,

Variety Goods

OF ALMOST EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Call and examine my stock.

I would beg leave to thank my customers for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, and I am now prepared to repair all kinds of watches and clocks; all good watches warranted to keep good time. Jewelry neatly repaired at all times. Old gold and silver taken in exchange for work or goods.

Bridgewater, April 17, '38.

To the Ladies.

WE have just received from the East, our early supply of Fall Goods, to which we respectfully ask your attention. Our stock of Dress Goods is extensive and beautiful, embracing a large variety of figured and plain delains. Figured and plain French merinos, figured and striped cashmerer, figured and plain wool delaines, French merinos in fancy colors, figured Persian twills, beautiful wool plaids, deboges in great variety, mode de Paris stripes, Coburgs in all colors, prints of latest styles; and everything usually found in a first class Dry Goods store.

Having given our exclusive attention to the Dry Goods trade, and visiting the eastern market frequently, we feel justified in saying, that we can now offer greater inducements than ever, to those wishing any thing in our line.

T. M. TAYLOR.

sept. 3, 1856, Rochester on the hill.

DENTAL SURGERY.

J. MURRAY would announce to the public that he has, at considerable cost, procured the latest improvements in the profession, and is now prepared to accommodate every variety of public taste.

1st. Single gum-teeth, on gold or silver plate

2d. Block-teeth, on gold plate, presenting a continuous gum.

3d, Indestructible teeth on Gutta Percha base.

As this last is a new mode of inserting teeth, should it fail to render satisfaction after a fair trial, I will replace the work with gold or silver.

Office and residence on Market Street, opposite the Market House, Bridgewater.

Bridgewater, Jan. 2, 1856.

David Stanton, M. D. Wm. Stanton, M. D.

DRS. D. & W. STANTON,

RESPECTFULLY offer their services in the practice of medicine and surgery, to the inhabitants of New Brighton, Fallston and vicinity.

Office and lodging in second story of M'Cleery's building, one door North of Merrick House, New Brighton, Pa. April 16, 1856.

ALL persons having unsettled accounts on my old books will confer a favor by calling immediately. D. STANTON.

A few more Brass Preserving Kettles at Oct. 8, 1856. A. BESTWICK'S.

Glad News.

FULL OF HOPE TO THE AFFLICTED AND SUFFERING!

Many of the thousand portals of Death may be closed, and life made happier, and more comfortable to thousands who are now in danger. Doubtless this world contains many a balm to soothe its physical woes and cure its diseases. Among those in prominent rank, stands

BOWMAN'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

A SAFE and speedy cure for Consumption, not only in those milder forms of Throat and Lung Diseases, such as colds, coughs, quinsey, difficulty of breathing, bronchitis, Ministers' sore throat, weakness of the chest, asthma, inward ulcer, spitting of blood, influenza, croup, whooping-cough, pain in the breast and side, hoarseness, catarrh and catarrhal affections, inflammation of the lungs, bleeding of the lungs, and such like. But its superior excellence is seen and tested in the more advanced affections of the lungs. For the truth of the above statement and the efficiency of the preparations as an antidote, we refer the public to the following testimonials:

Language is scarcely strong enough to tell the great power of this

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!

The doubting may try and be convinced.

The Proprietors point to the following bona fide certificates with confidence on the community; they are but samples of the many hundreds of testimonials in our possession:

Philadelphia, Aug. 15. 1856.—Last spring, while in Pittsburgh, I had a bad cold and cough, which troubled me much, and a friend of mine gave me a bottle of Bowman's Vegetable Compound for diseases of the throat and lungs, which I commenced taking, and found relief almost immediately. I had taken many things for cough and hoarseness, but never got anything to help me as it has done. I believe it to be the best antidote for coughs and hoarseness that is out, and cheerfully recommend it to the public. THOS. H. STOCKTON.

Pastor 1st Prot. Meth. Church.

From Judge Vanhorn, of the District Court at Cincinnatia.

Cincinnati, May 4, 1856.—I have used Bowman's Vegetable Compound for bronchitis and cough, and believe it to be the best medicine out for those diseases, and the only one I ever got to give me any permanent relief. It will cure. I recommend it to the public as an honest and efficient medicine, and will perform what it is published to do W. VANHORN.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I have used Bowman's Vegetable Compound in my family, for coughs, colds and Ministers' sore throat and believe it to be the best thing that I ever got for those complaints, and cheerfully recommend it to the public.

REV. J. GASTON,
Pastor of the Clinton st. M. E. Church,
June 10, 1855. Cincinnati.

Here is one from the old pioneer Methodist preacher of Ohio, Rev. J. B. Finley.

I believe Bowman's Vegetable Compound to be the best remedy for Diseased Throat and Lungs, of the day. I have tested it, and found it to be the best of all the popular remedies I ever tried, and I have tried very many. I recommend it to the public. Try it and you will be convinced of its superiority.

Cincinnati July 1856. Rev. J. B. FINLEY.

Hear what the celebrated Dr. Peck says:

New York, May 12, 1856.—I have used Bowman's Vegetable Compound for coughs and hoarseness in speaking; and believe it to be the best preparation for Throat and Lung complaints I ever got; and I recommend it to the public speaker and singer, as well as those afflicted with Lung diseases. J. T. PECK.

Hear what Dr. Benson, of Cincinnati, says: [Extract from a letter.]

"Bowman's Vegetable Compound contains a virtue which is not possessed by any other popular medicine in my knowledge. It does not only smoothe the disease over, giving it only temporary relief (like most of patent medicines,) but it commences at the root of the disease, and performs a perfect cure.

G. W. BENSON, M. D.

Our space will not permit us to publish any certificates in full, but we would refer to the following persons, whose letters are in our possession, certifying to its worth:

Rev. Bishop Morris,	Cincinnati,
Rev. Robert Walker,	"
Rev. Joel White,	Economy,
Rev. John Powell,	Portsmouth,
John L. M'Junkin,	Butler,
Henry L. Griffith, Esq.	Pittsburgh,
B. B. Baker,	Wheeling,
Capt. E. Gordon,	Pittsburgh,
John T. M'Combs,	"
Mrs. Mary Morrow,	N. Brighton,
Mrs. M. Evans,	"
Robert Greenlee,	Beaver,
Isaac Sutherland,	Vanport,
Mrs. S. A. Gettys,	Freedom,
Silas Roberts,	Meadville,
Henry Smith,	New Castle,
Mrs. Sarah Lowry,	Lawrence co.
Joseph P. Brown,	"
Martha A. Wilson,	New Castle,
Ex-Gov. W. F. Johnston,	Pittsburgh,
T. C. Cunningham,	Allegheny,
Isaac Whiteside,	"
D. Maratta,	Bridgewater,
Rev. Wm. Smith,	Louisville,
Judge Keys,	Cincinnati,
Capt. Geo. Kennedy,	Wellsville,
James Wilkins,	Allegheny,
J. P. O'Neil,	Steubenville,
Rev. Henry Cline,	Venango co.
Dr. James Parsons,	Louisville,
Rev. John Watkins,	Maysville,
Capt. Jacob Poe,	Georgetown,
James L. Dodds,	Butler co.
Ex-Gov. Wm. Bigler,	Penn'a,
Rev. G. Sechon,	Louisville.

Bowman's Vegetable Compound sold by Druggists at $1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.

C. L. Keyser is our agent at Rochester, Beaver county, Pa. Retail merchants can be supplied at our wholesale prices, by C. L. Kaiser. Also H. T. & J. Reeves, New Brighton. Direct all orders for medicine to D. H. M. Bowman & Co., New Castle, Lawrence county, Pa., sole Proprietors. Agents wanted in every village in the United States and Canadas. Apply by letter or otherwise to the proprietors.

Nov. 19, 1856.

PITTSBURGH. Fall of 1856.

MURPHY & BURCHFIELD,

North-east corner 4th and Market Sts.,

PITTSBURGH,

HAVE now open, their large Fall supply of Family and Fancy DRY GOODS; including the newest styles of Ladies Dress Goods, Cloaks, Mantillas, Shawls, and super-French cloth Cassimeres, Doeskins. All of which will be sold at LOW PRICES. Persons from a distance visiting Pittsburgh at the approaching State Fair, or at any other time, wanting any article in the Dry Goods line, will do well to call with us. Oct. 1, 1856.

War is Horrible!

FRIENDS, Citizens and Strangers, TAKE NOTICE—That D. WOODRUFF still continues the MARBLE BUSINESS in all its various branches. Persons wishing any thing to mark the last resting place of their friends, will find it greatly to their interest to give me a call before going to Pittsburgh; as I am determined not to be undersold. Stock of the best Rutland and Italian marble. Jobs finished with dispatch and workmanship warranted. A word to the wise is sufficient. ☞ Shop on Bridge street, opposite Dr. Smith's Drug Store.

ap18-1y

LEATHER belts for machinery, on hand, and made to order, also Flag Belting for Elevators, at 319, Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

may 21, 1856. W W WALLACE.

The Greatest Medical Discovery OF THE AGE.

DR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common pimple.

He has tried it in over 1100 cases, and never failed except in two cases. (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its virtue, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of Pimples on the face.

Two or three bottles will clear the system of Biles.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst cases of Erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the Eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate ase of rheumatism.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of Scrofula.

A benifit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effect of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after trial it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising; first that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846—second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it and sold about six bottles per day—In April 1854, I sold over one thousand bottles per day of it.

Some of the wholesale Druggists who have been in business twenty and thirty years, say that nothing in the annals of patent medicines was ever like it. There is a universal praise of it from all quarters.

In my own practice I always kept it strictly for humors—but since its introduction as a general family medicine, great and wonderful virtues have been found in it that I never suspected.

Several cases of epileptic fits—a desease which was always considered incurable, have been cured by a few bottles. O, what a mercy if it will prove effectual in all cases of that awful malady—there are but few who have seen more of it than I have.

I know of several cases of Dropsy, all of them aged people cured by it. For the various diseases of the Liver, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Fever Ague, Pain in the Side, Diseases of the Spine, and particularly in diseases of the Kidneys &c., the discovery has done more good than any medicine ever known.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you get and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS—Adults one table spoonful per day—Children over ten years dessert spoonful. Children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day. Manufactured by

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